

LEGAL NOTICES

COURT OF JUDICATURE
BOMBAY.ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION

4240 of 1923.

wife of Narhari

Plaintiff.

Vs.

MADHAWJI MHATRE

Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of January, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold in three lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

All those pieces or parcels of Khoti land, situate in the village of Bhandup Tukdi and District Thana Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette within the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette and described as follows:—according to the manner usually followed there being no survey of the said village.

FIRSTLY:—4 Dags of Sutarwadi field Bhandup containing 1 Bigha, 34 Pands and 14 Kathis, assessment Rs. 3-3-0, bounded with grass land, containing 1 Kathi, assessment annas 10, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a water tank, on or towards the West by the land of Waman Warik, on or towards the South by the land of Motilal Jugaldas and on or towards the North by the land of Waman Warik.

SECONDLY:—2 Dags Bandan field containing 14 pands, 43 Kathis, assessment Rs. 7-10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Paday's field, on or towards the South by a portion of grass land of Barik Chandra, on or towards the West by the field of Padroo Dhakul and on or towards the North by the field of Budhya Gopal.

THIRDLY:—3 Dags of Bandan field, containing 1 Bigha and 4 Kathis, assessment Rs. 8-1-4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Budhya Gopal on or towards the South by the land of Barik Chandra and on or towards the North by a portion of grass land.

LOT NO. II.

pieces or parcels of Khoti land, situate in the limits of the village of Bhandup Tukdi and District Thana Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette, within the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette and described as follows:—there being no survey of the said village.

(1) Field Sabharwal, 7 Dags, containing 1 Bigha, 4 pands, 4 Kathis, assessment Rs. 9-9-0 and bounded as follows:—

(2) 5 Dags on or towards the East by the grass land of the Khoti, on or towards the West by the grass land of Joma Mahad Patil and on or towards the South and North by the field of Dharmu Ragho.

(3) 2 Dags, on or towards the East by the field of Lakshya Chhangya, on or towards the West by the grass land of Joma Mahad Patil and on or towards the South and North by the field of Dharmu Ragho.

LOT NO. III.

Property situate at Mouje Bhandup, of Marole Tukdi and Taluka Salsette and District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and described as follows:—according to the manner usually followed there being no survey of the village.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a house formerly with straw on and now with tiles on together trees shrubs and the back and front of the house measuring 30 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth and which said house is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that the house of Sowar Ambo Chandrahar, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that the house of Nagya Chandrahar, on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that the house of Nagya Chandrahar, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that the house of Nagya Chandrahar.

SECONDLY:—Field Pandwale Dags measuring 3 Bighas, 3 pands and 3 Kathis, assessment Rs. 25-4-2, together with trees and shrubs and compound wall which stands in the name of Posha Mhatre, 1 field Chiken pand dag, 1 measuring 1 Bigha and 12 pands, assessment Rs. 4-4-0, together with trees and shrubs and compound hedge and which stands in the name of Wasudeo Trim, the above two pieces are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the field of Motiram Jadhav, on or towards the West by Barik Chandrahar Patil, on or towards the South by the land of Motilal Jugaldas Vakil and on or towards the North by a cattle passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH AND PATRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, situate at No. 33, Hamnum Street, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C23479

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 867 OF 1925.

RE: VIJJI MADHAWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a share and stock broker residing at Khetwadi without the Fort of Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte:—MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL, Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the above-named VIJJI MADHAWJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day July 1925.

K. A. BHOGWANI,

Chief Clerk.

23619

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHET BADRUDIN AHMADJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described, free from all incumbrances by an agreement of sale dated the 27th day of June, 1925.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property described below either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, use, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 40, Picket Road, Kurla, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Khetwadi Main Road and at the North side of Khetwadi 1st lane and south side of Khetwadi 2nd lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,200 (Two thousand and two hundred) sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Numbers, 9038, 9095, 9096, 9220, 9213, 9212 and New Survey Nos. 5794, 5335, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1713 (2) and Street Number 21A and bearing Cadastral No. Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the Globe Cinema building, belonging to the vendor, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi 2nd lane and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi 1st lane and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated the 6th day of July, 1925.

D. A. TULZAPURKAR

Purchaser's Pleader.

R3378

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3062 of 1920.

MAHOMEDALI ADAMI MASA-LAWALLA & Ors. Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEIN ADAMI MASALAWALLA & Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 27th day of July, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Kurla Property Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Khoti land with building thereon, situate at Kurla, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 231, Fani No. 38 and containing by admeasurement 2072 square yards of which 1230 square yards are on agricultural land bearing Municipal No. 38 and 842 square yards are agricultural land and bear entry No. 301, Survey No. 231 Pot Hissa No. 12 and bounded on the East by Agra Road, on the West by the property of K. Fernandes, on the North by the property of Currimbhoy Jiwaji and on the South by the property of T. X. Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovesaid at Gresham Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C23494

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 5198 of 1923.

RANCHODDAS PURSHOTUMDAS. Plaintiff.

vs.

HARKISONDAS TULSIDAS and ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4.30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Seti land or ground hereditaments and premises consisting of grass and rice land situate, lying and being in the village of Thana, Taluka South Salsette and in the District of Bombay Suburban and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

LOT No. 1

Entry No.	Survey No.	Area	Assessment exclusive of local fund.
		A. 1 G.	Rs. as. ps.
911	139	1.2.4. and warkhas	3 27 22
13F	157	1	21 6 7
13F	158	Formerly 11 but now 1	3 1 9
13F		Formerly 4 but now 1	21 9 6
1040		6 to 9	1 6 3
1045		Formerly 10 but now 7	9 1 5
13F		5	21 3 3
1474	251	warkhas	20 10 10
			8 28 47
			One palm, tree 0 4 0
			Total 47 0 9

Together with the building and well standing thereon and is bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East partly by Ghod Bunder and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre, on or towards the south by the land of Chuni Dalabhai partly by the land of Jekisson Harivallabh and partly by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. C. Railway lines and on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Anantjee Mahatre and partly by the land of Dahisar Khot and partly by the land of Pandurang Hari.

LOT No. II.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Area	Assessment exclusive of local fund.
			A. G.	Rs. as. ps.
1112	168	1, 5, 6 & warkhas	3 32 4	20 8 9

The property is bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the east by the B. B. & C. C. Railway lines, on or towards the South by the land of Estak Bastav Sel on or towards the west partly by the land of Estak Bastav Sel partly by the land of Motiram Pandurang partly by the land of Lodav Gustin Sel partly by the land of Harishanker Madhavrao and partly by the land of Dahisar Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Krishnabai Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925.

(Sd.) R. S. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

23610

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. ELIAS SOLOMON SASSOON DECEASED.

MR. ELIAS SOLOMON SASSOON, of "Ormsby House", Ormsby Road, Apollo Bunder, and No. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay, died in Bombay on the 16th of May, 1925, leaving a Will dated 3rd May, 1923, appointing as his sole executor our client, Mr. Frankrose A. Vakil who is applying for Probate of the Will.

Any persons, firms, Companies or Banks, who had dealings with the deceased, or owe him any money or property, or are in position to give any information about his estate, are requested to communicate with us.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1925.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW

AND CO.,

Attorneys for Mr. Frankrose A. Vakil.

Sole Executor of the late Mr. Elias Solomon Sassoon.

Deceased.

113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

C23613

NOTICE

RE: AUCTION SALE OF 29,773 ELECTRIC BULBS. "G. E. EDISON."

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 29th June, 1925, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. The Eastern Electric and Machinery Corporation, to state that our clients have not committed default in taking delivery of the goods under the contract, dated 2nd February, 1925. The Indian Engineering Company, the clients of Messrs. Rele and Co., have failed to give delivery of the goods as per the said contract. The goods advertised for sale are not of the contract quality. Our clients therefore declined to take delivery of the said goods. The said sale would be on account and at the risk of The Indian Engineering Company. Our clients are filing a suit against the said Indian Engineering Co., for damages for not delivering the balance of the goods as per the said contract.

THATTE RANCHODDAS & CO.,

Attorneys for The Eastern

Electric and Machinery

Corporation.

Examiner, Press Building,

Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

C23637

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at KHANGAON (near) under the charge of Mr. V. W. Bhagwat.

By order,

J. G. RIDLAND,

Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1925.

C23621

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1925, to MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM AND SONS
LIMITED.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1925.

C23620

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from registered graduates for the post of a Resident Medical Officer. Preference will be given to applicants, who have held Resident Medical Posts at general hospital and have a knowledge of clinical Bacteriology and laboratory work. Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications with furnished quarters. Applications stating age and experience with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 15th July, 1925.

(Sd.) P. T. PATEL,

M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),

D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),

Medical Superintendent.

Arthur Road & Maratha Hospital,

Arthur Road, Fort, Bombay, No. 11.

C. 23577.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

RE: THE VIRANGAM SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the property of the above named Company comprising land Mill buildings and Machinery situated at Virangam, opposite the Railway Station will be put for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1925 at 12.30 noon on the Mill premises at Virangam.

Description of the property is as under:—

LAND.

The Company owns 1,22,573 square yards of freehold land.

The Company further owns 29,645 square yards of leasehold land more than half of which is on 99 years lease and the rest on 45 years lease.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the main Mill Buildings which have ample accommodation for the Mill machinery the Mill owns a Bleaching and Dyeing shed and also well built substantial godowns and Storehouses and a Ginning Factory with 28 Gins. The Mill further owns nicely built and substantial Bungalows for Agents, guests, and Mill Officers and a good number of chawls for the Mill workmen.

MACHINERY

The Mill owns the following Machinery:—

SPINNING DEPARTMENT:—

1 Hopper Bale Opener, 3 Combined Openers, 3 Finishers, and 4 Inter Machines, 77 Cards, 8 Drawing Frames, 8 Shipping Frames of 96 Spindles, 14 Inter Frames of 128 Spindles, 29 Roving Frames of 164 Spindles, 1 Mule of 720 Spindles, and 64 Ring Frames comprising 22,512 Spindles, 2 Doubling Frames of 300 Spindles each, 11 Pirm winding Machines, 73 Reeling Machines and 4 Bundling Presses. Most of the Machinery is of the manufacture of Messrs. Howard and Bullough and has been purchased in the years 1905 to 1910.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT:—

4 Winding Machines of 300 Spindles, 1 Drum Colour winding Machine, 9 Warp ing Machines, 5 Sizing Machines, 11 Draw ing Machines, 11 Beam Holder, 565 Looms, Calendars, (1 of 7 Bows and 1 of 3 Bows), 2 Sewing Machines, 2 Folding Machines and 5 Baling Presses (Hydraulic).

MECHANIC SHOP:—

The Mill has also got a Mechanic Shop with 3 Drilling Machines, 1 Cutter Grinder, 1 Screw Cutting Machine, 1 Lathe and a foundry on a small scale.

ENGINES:—

The Mill has two Horizontal compound condensing Engines of the manufacture of Messrs. Clayton Bros. The engines are of 450 H. P. and 350 H. P. These are served by five Lancashire Boilers. In addition there are six small engines of 7 H.P.

WATER WORKS.

There is a sub-station well in the Mill compound, water from which is pumped to a tank and is then distributed from the tank to the Mill Buildings as well as to the Officers' and other Bungalows and to the workmen's chawls. The water service connections are in a sound condition.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS:—

Electric fittings are complete. The above property of the Company is in the possession of the undersigned as Official Liquidator of the Co., to whom all the inquiries should be addressed. The above property is open to inspection from now.

H. V. SHIVDASANI,

Official Liquidator,

The Virangam Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

(In Liquidation).

Karaj

Sir Rustamji's Bungalow,

Ahmedabad, 15th May, 1925.

C23496

THE POONA BANK LIMITED AND
REDUCED.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 19th July, 1925, at 5 p.m. at the office of the Liquidator, Poona City, Sadashiv Peth No. 335, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. To sanction the compromise proposed by Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amichand in connection with the civil suit against him.
2. To sanction the compromise as proposed by Shet Chaturbhuj Balmukund in connection with the civil suit against him.
3. To sanction compromises in all the cases at Miraj for amounts not less than eight annas in a rupee.
4. To authorise the liquidator to compromise claims that may arise in connection with Kalyan Branch, by way of remission not exceeding 5 per cent. on the total amounts promised.
5. To sanction the compromise as proposed on behalf of Mr. Vinayak Narayan Joshi alias Sakhare Bhuva in connection with the Bankruptcy against him.

Poona City, dated 1st July, 1925.

L. J. APTE,

Liquidator.

C23611

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements

ALSO

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-

BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUS-

TRIAL CO., LTD.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND

CEMENT CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,

AGENTS

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 20418.

MEETING OF THE DEBENTURE-

HOLDERS OF

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

MEETING of the Debenture-holders

of the above Company will be held at 3

p.m. (S. T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charges for
Short Advertisements are
as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LECTURER in MATHEMATICS for the Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. One having an honours degree in the Applied Mathematics papers together with subsidiary Physics will be given preference. The post is graded at Rs. 75-150-15-2. It is possible to start a specially well qualified person on Rs. 100 in this grade. Apply immediately with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI—WANTED a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH. Salary according to qualifications. Benefit of Provident Fund. Graduates of British Universities preferred. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience, minimum salary required, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1925. The selected candidate will be required to join on 5th October, 1925. The appointment will be subject to confirmation after a period of six months, which may be extended. SHIV NARAIN, Honorary Secretary, Committee of Management, Hindu College, Delhi.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank, limited on a monthly pay of Rs. 50-75 according to qualifications, with future prospects. Only those who know Kanarese, Marathi, and English and have experience of work in Co-operative or other banks should apply with testimonials. Graduates will be preferred. Applications should reach the bank before the 25th of July, 1925. (Sd.) D. B. NADKARNI, Chairman, Karwar, 30th June, 1925.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two CANA RESE-knowing Graduates—one B.Sc. or B.A. with Chemistry and Physics and another B.A., B.T.—for Edward School, Ankola. Apply sharp stating salary expected to S.A. NADKARNI, President K.E.E. Society, Ankola, N. Kanara.

WANTED—An experienced GRA- DUATE with Science or a B.Sc. to act as head-master, one Matric. knowing drawing, drill and other out door games. Two years' binding essential. Apply sharp stating age and pay expected with testimonials, etc. to MANEKLAL CHUNILAL SHAH, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Shetha Hossanally English School Committee, DHOLKA.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PARSI WANTS LESSONS from ASTRO- LOGER. Amateur or Professional. Box No. 857, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MUSLIM STUDENT at Poona desires TUITIONS (Hindustani, Persian, Mathematics), teachership, or office-work, to meet cost of preparation for B.A. Examination. Apply Box No. 853 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL round experienced Gujarati Hindu Graduate desires post in any responsible capacity. Best references. Please write to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus only, 2nd floor of Kennedy House near Kennedy Bridge and two rooms ground floor. Apply BRANJIVANDAS within top floor.

TO BE LET—SHOPS AND ROOMS the Omakant Mansion, Dabholka Wada, Kalbadgi Road, Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, ANANDEKANAN, Chou paty Road.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDING CONTRACT for a small building work. For particulars apply before the 10th instant, to Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Architects, etc., 54, Madona Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).

DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY—Com- plexion and Cleanliness demand regular use of VELVET TURKISH BATH SOAPS, I.S.Co. Trade terms from G. P. O. Post Box 68 Poona.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Est. bled 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOHALLDAS LALLDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNT- ANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT AND LONDON EXAMINA- TIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonials from old students and the famous PROSPECTUS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road, Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—FULL ADDRESS and whereabouts of Mr. NARIMAN FRAMROZ LIMBUWALA, B.A., who was our Canvasser for getting orders for Water-Lifts manufactured by us and who then absconded with our order-books and advance-money received from some customers. A prize of ten rupees will be awarded to one who gives exact information. Write to CHHOTUBHAI DAHYABHAI MISTRY Rahat Factory, Bujar (Dt. Surat.)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

RUNNING DISPENSARY, situated in best locality near Girgaon-Bhuleswar to be given over either wholesale or part payment instalments. Good scope for medical practice. Present Doctor retiring. Immediately apply Box No. 856, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/- two years Rs. 20/- one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one airtight stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Derbhanga.

FINEST DESERT PRAES—from the middle of July APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Poon at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. L. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES—Six pounds 10. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SPECULATORS with 2,500/- facility. Immediate investment 1,000/- Profits five times investment guaranteed on success. No risks. Apply SPECULATION, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Complete sets of ten Nicaragua 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 14 as. each. The lot, 50 pictorial stamps. Rs. 4/2. 200 different medera German stamps including highest values to 50 mil-lards, catalogued over 22 shillings. Rs. 2-15. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhams.

PROFESSION

BOON TO DEVITALIZED MALES. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each last- ing months. Write VAIDYA PRABHA- SHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publica- tion in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on sub- jects of political, general, engi- neering, scientific or other inter- est. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no res- ponsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped ad- dressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

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CATTLE PROTECTION.

OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMAJI,

Alarmed at the steady deterioration and decrease of cattle in India and the de- crease of calves in particular from 43 to 40 millions between 1917 and 1921, Mr. K. S. Jessawala Hon. Secretary, Indian Cattle Breeding and Protecting Association and All-India Cow Conference, has addressed an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi and all others concerned calling upon them to save India from an impending national disaster.

He says that indiscriminate slaughter of cattle in India is a serious blow to agricul- ture and one of the main causes of high infantile mortality, the highest in the world, and observed that according to the information gathered by him, Muslim infants die in larger numbers than those of the Hindus in India. He quotes the following opinions and figures on the sub- ject:—

I. The considered opinion of the Com- mittee appointed recently by the Govern- ment of Bombay to consider the question of the maintenance and improvement of the existing cattle breed of the Bombay Presidency said: "To safeguard the sup- ply of good milk, it is essential to take steps to reduce their slaughter."

II. At the meeting of the United Pro- vinces Cattle Breeding Committee, held on 17th February, 1923, "The Commit- tee strongly objected to indiscriminate slaughter. They recommended that rules be framed to protect efficient cattle from being slaughtered."

III. Mr. Isa Tweed, the renowned au- thor of "Cow-keeping in India," has ob- served "It is a great loss to the country, and a crime to allow good cows to go to butchers."

IV. Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Di- rector of Agriculture, Bombay, thus ob- served: "I think very strongly that the slaughter of milk animals in Bombay and other large cities is endangering the future supply of the best milking strains in the country, and the matter demands early and vigorous action."

V. Colonel McTaggart, Sanitary Com- missioner of the United Provinces, says: "By cheapening the price of milk so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer would be more effective towards reducing infantile mortality than the presence of any number of trained dhais."

Some of the Municipalities write that 30 to 80 per cent. of young and useful cattle are slaughtered in their districts. A fortnightly report from Bombay Bandra slaughter-house shows 477 cows under 3 years, 988, 3 to 8 years; 1,152 over 8 years; and 496 male cattle were slaughtered. Last week 356,674; cows 479,873; male buffaloes 171,596; female buffaloes 323,213; and even the net area cropped was also decreased by 4,964,000.

Mr. Jessawala finally appeals to all to move the question in the Legislative Councils to enact a Law to prohibit the slaughtering of calves under eight years of age and to make it compulsory to leave five acres of land out of 100 acres cultivated, for fodder and grazing. Govern- ment not charging any revenue for lands so reserved.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

INCREASE IN YARN IMPORTS.

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial Weekly" writes:—

The Department of Overseas Trade has just received from Mr. P. M. Ansonough, the Senior Trade Commissioner in India, the trade returns for the complete year ended March 31. The aggregate figures of value of imports and exports and details of the net balance of trade for the year appeared in these columns on April 30. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 131 crores to Rs. 133 crores, but our share of the total trade is again reduced from 58 to 54 per cent. Japan now ranks second in the import trade with 6.9 per cent. and Ger- many third with 6.3 per cent.

Yarn imports rose from 44½ million pounds, valued at 8 crores, to 53 million pounds, valued at 9.6 crores. While the British share was slightly reduced, that of Japan rose by no less than 12 million pounds and over 1½ crore. Japan now not only largely controls the market for 40's but is underselling Lancashire, particularly in the Madras market, in 60's.

Of grey cloth the imports expanded from 704 million yards, valued at 23 crores, to 845½ million yards, valued at 28½ crores. It is satisfactory to note that this increase almost entirely consisted of British goods. The Japanese share advanced by about 12 million yards. In bleached piece goods there was a most satisfactory increase in the total trade, from 415 million yards, valued at 15½ crores, to 549 million yards, valued at 20 crores. In this case also the advance is entirely accounted for by in- creased imports from Lancashire, the British share rising by no less than 130 million yards, of a value of nearly 5 crores. Im- ports from Japan increased by 9 lakhs and those from Holland by 6 lakhs. In colour- ed, printed, or dyed piece goods trade advanced from 347½ million yards, valued at 17½ crores, to 407 million yards, valued at 20 crores. The British share rose by 35 million yards, that of Japan by 17½ mil- lion yards, and that of Italy by 4 million yards, while the share of other suppliers remained fairly constant. Of sewing cot- ton the imports rose slightly from 1.5 mil- lion pounds, valued at 7½ lakhs, to 1.6 million pounds, valued at 7¾ lakhs. Of this latter amount British manufacturers shipped no less than 67½ lakhs worth.

We append our usual table, taken from the accounts of the sea-borne trade of Bri- tish India:—

INDIAN IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

Twelve months ending March 31.
(000's omitted.)

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	
Yarn (lb.)	55,907	44,575	59,274
From U.K.	20,759	21,790	31,018
From Japan	32,925	20,430	26,547
Piece-goods, grey (yds.)	845,511	703,956	981,025
From U.K.	737,421	599,707	833,321
From Japan	109,330	96,936	90,037

The miscellaneous exhibits include an unpecked, collecting-box, a fountain-pen which carries its own vial of blotting paper, and a shallow tray filled with oil, covered water and provided with a light to trap flies and mosquitoes.

WANTED—LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a consequence meeting in honour of Deshabandu Das on last Saturday

presided over by Mr. Jinnah, he referred to the one vital need, namely

propaganda work in India. He

also referred to the good and

inevitable work that he, with others, did in the days of "Home Rule Leagues."

I know of it and give due credit to Mr. Jinnah for his devotion to the great cause,

tactful handling, incessant work, and

LEADERSHIP. But what I am not able to gather from his speech or the point

which I sorely miss proper convincing ex- planation is this? What is the reason

that such a propaganda work is not carried on to-day? Why is it absent to-day?

If the people do not heed it and have

grown sufficiently alert and politically con- scious, none, including the great leaders,

would bemoan it. The very fact that re- ference has to be made to it, in all seasons,

shows the intensity of its need. Is it

then the question of funds? Bombay has

liberally helped all movements in any cor- ner of India and I can hardly dream that

she will not be patriotic enough to give her hordes for movements properly, sys- tematically and honestly carried on. Is

it, then, the question of men-of-earnest work- ers? In the days of Home Rule agitation

when we were certainly politically back- ward than what we are to-day, when

we were less conscious of our rights and the country's sore grievances, when our

help in the ultimate British sense of justice and the British nation's sincerity

was not shaken from their very roots, we

found men, plenty of young and old ener- getic, common-sense men to follow the

dictates of the commands from leaders like Mr. Jinnah and others? Is Mr. Jinnah

now not hopeful of them? Is he honestly

diffident? Just as there may be depres- sion in trade so there may be occasions for

occasional lulls in politics but just as a

clear headed shrewd business man comes over such depressions so must leaders with

forefront and blessed with strong common sense come over such lulls in political life

Politically speaking the mass cannot be al- ways intelligent enough fully to under- stand all possible movements but credit

should be given to it that it is loyal enough to follow if a proper lead is given. This

is my experience and a shrewd politician like Mr. Jinnah must be more aware of it

than me. May I, therefore, most respect- fully suggest to Mr. Jinnah and my great

countrymen with him that it is much less the inertia of the average mass, it is not

the want of funds, it is not the apathy of the intelligentsia but the absence of pro- per leadership. Men like Mr. Jinnah are

capable of great organisations; the words do not fit in their mouth that we lack or- ganisations. It is really for the gifted,

for the seer, for the men conscious to fit up such gaps and I appeal to him, and

through him other leaders of the country in matters politics, in all sincerity, to

come out to lead the mass, to put them- selves in the front of the movements, to

organise and connect up the missing links and to put aside their minor differences

before the great call from the country and God willing in a year's time before we

celebrate the Shradh of Deshabandu Das, we would have done an amount of work

which we could be proud any day.

Before concluding I appeal to him and

others in Mr. Jinnah's own emphatic words "Carry on, carry on, irrespective of

what others say, carry on according to your own light, dauntlessly and resolutely,

carry on with God's vision in you, even the little you can, or however small it may be but in all sincerity act, act."—Yours,

etc.,

DHIRJAL CHAGANLAL.

AN INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

The most interesting device at the Ex- hibition of Inventions, which was opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, in mail week, are those that attempt to solve big long-debated problems. There is, for in- stance, an automatic coupling designed to prevent the accidents that so frequently

occur among men engaged in shunting on our railways. This is the invention of a man with long experience on an Indian railway, and consists of a circular head with three projections, something like short propeller blades, which automatically lock into a similar device on the connected car- riage.

A smith has a simple and ingenious de- vice for adapting a horseshoe to use on either a hard or a greasy road. He keeps the ordinary shape which has re- mained unchanged for centuries, but pro- vides it with grooves across the curve and at either end into which narrow bars of hard rubber or of ridged iron can be fixed. Each of these is held securely by an iron pin, the former for the hard, the latter for the greasy road.

"Two cars, one cost," is the attractive slogan for a touring car which can be turned into a van by the simple expedient of removing the seats and screwing a lining of metal sheets to all the sides. It works for its owner's living during the week and ministers to his pleasure during the week-end as the coster's barrow used to do.

The miscellaneous exhibits include an unpecked, collecting-box, a fountain-pen which carries its own vial of blotting paper, and a shallow tray filled with oil, covered water and provided with a light to trap flies and mosquitoes.

Piece-goods, white (yds.) 548,876 415,357 402,492
From U.K. 532,915 402,862 395,412
From Japan 4,484 2,907 2,375

Piece-goods, col'd (yds.) 406,971 347,493 243,790
From U.K. 398,403 393,696 211,936
From Japan 40,979 23,492 15,305

Mr. Ansonough still believes that the la- tent purchasing power which is being built up must sooner or later be translated into purchases of imported goods. This expan- sion of buying, which will come when deal- ers in India think that prices have touch- ed bottom; should bring about a still fur- ther increase of trade in textiles during the coming year.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance in Liverpool and a moderate fall in New York as compared with last week. Early in the market advanced on speculative buying and continued short covering. Later the prices gave way on reports of some rain in Texas and on cash Bureau Report.

The American market this week as well has maintained a steady appearance and though fluctuations have occurred it has generally presented a steady appearance, and seems in need, at the moment, of some fresh incentive to stimulate activity and enterprise.

There has been practically no relief to the drought in Central and Southern Texas, with the exception of a certain amount of rain in New Orleans district and on Texas Gulf coast, with the result that many authorities now regard the situation as distinctly serious. We understand that in America there is a substantial short interest being built up by prominent operators, based on the assumption that the drought has been so prolonged that rain must come, in the ordinary course of events at an early date, and that when they do put in their appearance there will be a substantial fall. This may probably be the case, but the effect of the moisture, when it does come, will very likely be discounted, and the decline due to this cause may be nothing like as pronounced as these operators seem to think, and of course, every day relief is delayed makes their position less hopeful.

The principal event of the week was the publication of the second instalment of Official Bureau Report which made its appearance here on the 3rd instant showing the estimated condition as 75.9 per cent indicating crop output of 14,339,000 bales.

Manchester trade reports still run on unsatisfactory lines and very little enlightenment on the situation can be gleaned from recent reports, whilst recent disturbances in the Chinese Empire have restricted enquiry from that direction.

On the whole we are inclined to think that under present circumstances, it would perhaps be unwise to take a positive stand on the "Bear" side, although we look for some sagging movement in the near future. Our advice is the same as that given last week namely, to buy on any substantial break, as from our past experience we have seen that during the months of July and August chances of a scare and the danger of weevils are very great.

The local market is also affected to some extent as a result of the steady feeling displayed by the American markets, and the tone is healthier during the week despite the fact that weather in this country is generally favourable and rains beneficial.

In the ready market there was an extensive demand from Japan Shippers who were eager buyers of nice stapled grades of cotton.

The following were the changes in the Home markets, as compared with last week:

	Last week.	This week.
New York October	23.33	23.07-26
New York January	22.96	22.58-35
New York March	23.26	22.90-26
Liverpool July	12.22	13.19-37
Liverpool October	12.44	12.74-30
Liverpool January	12.33	12.59-26
Liverpool March	12.26	12.61-25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET

Fully Good Broadcloth July/August opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 450 and declining to Rs. 444 on Commission Houses selling gradually improved to Rs. 457 1/2 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. Going down by a couple of paces the market further improved to Rs. 461 1/2 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying at sympathy with continued higher prices from America. Around this level Bazar operators sold and the market receded to Rs. 458 1/2 and closed on the 2nd instant, at Rs. 458.

F. G. Broach April/May opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 420 and gradually advanced to Rs. 425 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. Touching Rs. 426 1/2 the market further advanced to Rs. 434 on buying by Shroffs and Commission and Japanese Houses, and closed on the 2nd instant at Rs. 428 1/2 on Commission and Exporting Houses selling.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 394 and going down to Rs. 392 steadily advanced to Rs. 400 on buying by Commission Houses, Shroffs and on Japan firm. Again touching Rs. 404 the market further improved to Rs. 409 on general buying and closed easier at Rs. 404 1/2 on 2nd instant. F. G. Bengal July opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 378 and closed on the 2nd instant at Rs. 382 the highest being Rs. 386 and the lowest Rs. 373. Whiles December/January opened at Rs. 354 and closed at Rs. 364 the highest being Rs. 367 and the lowest Rs. 354.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has not been much activity in the cloth market during the past week. Retail demand for White Goods has been somewhat better, and buyers from Indore, Hubli, Dharwar and Madras have purchased some lots. Wholesale demand is

not expected until the monsoon day. The fluctuations in the price of cotton and the rate of exchange have been rather disturbing and operations on a free scale cannot result until there is more stability. Grey Shirtings have not shown any change. Drills have been steady. Grey Jacquets have been easier by two to three annas per piece owing to keen competition amongst the merchants. There are ample stocks of White Shirtings of the value of Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per piece, prices of which have declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per piece, and dealers are losing heavily. The supply of T. B. Nainsooks in 44 and 45 inches by 22 yards being greater than the demand, values have been easier. On the other hand 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls are very scarce and as fresh goods are not expected for two months, the rates have advanced by two annas per piece and the tendency seems to be upwards. 27 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks have declined by two annas per piece, owing to want of demand.

The Manchester Market has been steady. Concessions in prices are, however, obtainable from manufacturers when actual business is placed before them. Over 84 per cent of the Shippers of American Cotton have given the undertaking, asked for by the Federation of Cotton Spinners' Associations, to reduce the hours by 8 1/2 per week which will come into operation from the 6th instant. The owners of two million spindles outside the Federation have also signified their willingness to carry out the undertaking.

The Local Cloth Market has been easier in sympathy with the low priced sales made by the Mills. Several Mills are eager to sell their stocks, although the present sale prices show loss, and in face of the higher level of Cotton Longcloths of first class Mills could be had at Rs. 1-4 and Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-2 1/2 per lb. Buyers are hesitating to purchase owing to the declining tendency. Before the purchased goods are taken delivery of, fresh sales are being made at lower rates by the Mills, which is having a demoralising effect on the market. Ordinary Mills are willing to sell at one rupee per lb. without finding buyers.

The following sales are reported to have been made by the Mills:—
700 Bales Calendered Shirtings "Sunder Brand" Western Mills at Rs. 1-2 1/2, which shows a reduction of 2 annas per lb. on last sale.

1,000 Bales Longcloths "Kaliarmard Brand" Crown Mills at Rs. 1-4 1/2, showing a decline of 1 1/2 annas per lb. on last sale.
300 Bales Calendered Shirtings "Stove Brand" Diamond Mills at Rs. 1-1 1/2, the rate being 1 1/2 annas per lb. less than the last sale price.

The quotations for the leading chaps of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ina.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039 x 3 1/4/38	..	..	12	6	0
" 100,000 .. 45x ..	..	..	15	0	0
" No. 33,000 .. 45x ..	..	..	13	12	0
" No. 2800 .. 37x ..	..	..	11	0	0
" No. 4545 .. 38x38 ..	..	..	11	8	0
" No. 15000 .. 44x38 ..	..	..	12	0	0
" No. 6000	..	..	12	8	0
" No. 17000	..	..	13	0	0
Graham's No. 2730 39 ..	..	..	12	0	0
" No. 2750 .. 45 ..	..	..	14	12	0
" Yellow Horse 43x39 ..	..	..	..	..	..
" No. 2310 .. 44x38 1-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dewhursta BBB .. 38x38 1-2 ..	..	..	19	8	0
" BB .. 38x38 1-2 ..	..	..	17	0	0
" Rupee No. 5 .. 38x38 1-2 ..	..	..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510 .. 39x37 1/2/38 ..	..	..	12	0	0
" No. 4462 .. 41x ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyon's Shunker .. 39x ..	..	..	12	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45x48 1/2x38 ..	..	..	18	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18 .. 45x22 ..	7	10	0
" No. 18 .. 40x22 ..	6	11	0
" No. 138 .. 40x22 ..	6	6	0
" No. 636 .. 44x22 ..	6	14	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500 32x42 ..	23	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000 .. 36x40 ..	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889 .. 33x40 ..	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6 .. 41x19 ..	7	15	0
" No. 60 .. 46x19 ..	8	11	0
" No. 600 .. 51x19 ..	9	7	0
" No. 88 .. 58x20 ..	10	14	0
" No. 1270 .. 27x18 ..	3	10	0
" No. 166 .. 39x20 ..	8	4	0
" No. 818 .. 39x20 ..	8	6	0
" No. 1440 .. 36x20 ..	5	4	0
" No. 5352 .. 42x20 Net ..	..	..	..
" No. 2755 .. 42x20 Net ..	..	..	..
" No. 1703 .. 52x20 Net ..	15	0	0
" No. 224 .. 44x20 ..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260 27x18 ..	3	10	0
" No. 119 .. 37x18 ..	4	8	0
" No. 229 .. 42x18 ..	5	0	0
" No. 339 .. 47x18 ..	5	8	0
" JK-4338 43 1/2x38 1/2 Avg. ..	5	14	0
" No. 95 .. 58x20 ..	8	0	0
" No. 66909 .. 40x18 ..	5	8	0
" No. 86999 .. 40x18 ..	6	0	0
" No. 775 .. 40x18 ..	6	0	0
" No. 875 .. 45x18 ..	6	8	0
" No. 975 .. 50x18 ..	7	0	0
" No. 615 .. 50x18 ..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon .. 58x20 ..	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060 27x18 ..	..	..	..
Flemings No. 8080 .. 26x18 ..	3	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090 27x18 ..	4	4	0
" No. 61-81	4	0	0
" No. 1850	3	8	0

No. 1900	3	10	0
" No. 2800	3	12	0
" No. 21021	3	14	0
" No. 33620 T. B. 38x22 ..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888 28x18 ..	6	4	0
" No. 9580-9790	..	..	..
Saraswati .. 38x18 ..	8	8	0
" Tipoo W/WWW 34x18 ..	6	2	0
" No. 50000	6	10	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360 ..	7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 ..	..	..	..
6767 .. 26x18 ..	4	2	0
Greaves' No. 30000-50000 ..	..	..	..
" No. 8000 T. B. 38x22 ..	..	..	..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 ..	..	..	..
5520 .. 32x18 ..	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. No. 5800- ..	..	..	..
5820 "Motor Car"	4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings .. 38x38 ..	Net 12	0
" AAA 17 lb. .. 36x40 ..	..	..
" 2500 Shirtings .. 36x40 ..	17	8
" 5151 .. 44x38 ..	..	..
" 4141 .. 44x38 ..	11	6
" 5544 .. 44x38 ..	11	6
" 3800 .. 44x38 ..	18	4
" C. T. Sheetings .. 30x36 Ex. Bond 10 ..	4	0
" 9" Dragons .. 30x36 Ex. Bond 10 ..	4	0
" Elephant" Drills .. 29x40 ..	17	4
" Duck" Drills .. 26x40 ..	14	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

Description	Spot Prices.	2-7-25.	25-6-25.
Bengals F. G. ..	..	387	387
S/Punjab F. G. ..	..	387	387
Broach F. G. ..	..	465	465
Punjab American F. G. ..	..	438	438
Dolieras F. G. ..	..	438	438
Kadi Virangum F. G. ..	..	438	438
Southern G. ..	..	433	433

Settlement.

	Futures.	2-7-25.	25-6-25.
Hedge Contracts ..	..	382	382
Bengals July ..	..	362	362
Broach July/Aug ..	..	451	451
" April/May ..	..	421	421
Oomra F. Dec/Jan ..	..	392	392
" F. G. ..	..	..	..
Southern G. May/June ..	..	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 2nd July 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales.	Bales.
1924-25.	1923-24.	
Bengals ..	3112	2265
Oomras ..	6765	3001
Dolieras ..	7822	2490
Broach ..	958	64
Southern ..	15469	5640
Punjab ..	3	266
Americans ..	..	..
Egyptians ..	48	78
East Africans ..	2935	1943
Other sorts ..	..	..
Total ..	37112	16737

Exports for the week ending 2nd July 1925.

	Bales.	Bales.
1924-25.	1923-24.	
United Kingdom ..	..	9282
Continent ..	..	41707
China ..	..	134
Japan ..	..	..
Coast Ports ..	..	..
Total ..	..	61123

Afloat in harbour—Europe ..

China Japan & Coast Ports ..	12332
..	51874
Total ..	64207

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 2nd July 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3441617	3220226	3546007	3244955	2580366

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 2nd July 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3441617	3220226	3546007	3244955	2580366

United Kingdom ..

57421	147031	117848	..	..
Continent ..	567538	437660	..	..
570812	916017	616042	..	..
China 340240	235507	366832	382089	250773
Japan 1465607	1228936	1662725	1184159	..
Coast Ports 30295x	49788	46767	41922	20270
Total 2467375	2575338	2750214	2176708	1623139

Including 96.79 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 2nd July 1925 14,294 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd July 1925 7,04,396 bales.

Exports Karachi for the week ending 22nd June 1925 7,087 bales.

Exports for Karachi from 1st January 1925 to 22nd June 1925 7,30,743 bales.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

July 2.

The Yarn Market has ruled steady around during the week under review and although prices have not improved further except in case of the Japanese Yarns, the undertone has remained very steady on account of the firm cotton position and consequent firm attitude adopted by our Mills as well as by the Japanese Import Houses. The Offtake has not yet improved in as much as the buyers are not yet inclined to pay any higher prices and they have still no confidence in the improvement in rates and seem to believe that as the Offtake is not in proportion to the production in the Mills there is hardly any chance for improvement so long as the Mills are not able to relieve themselves of their stocks, the buying is naturally restricted, on account of this constant fear and although cotton has remained very firm the bulk of transactions reported

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(Specially written for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

Considerable excitement was caused in the market during the week under review on the publication of the Government Agricultural Bureau Report, followed as it was by a sensational collapse of nearly 100 per cent in the value of the raw material. This 2nd document of its type shows the condition of the United States Cotton Crop as on the 25th June at 75.9 per cent. as compared with 76.6 per cent. last month and gives estimated yield of 14,339,000 bales on an acreage of 46,448,000.

The Report fails to verify the gloomy predictions about the crop that were theorised on the continued drought in South and in some portion of the Central Texas.

The Market was taken unawares, and the early advance of prices to 24 cents level and thereabouts was by a single day's operation brought down to 23 cents. The Bureau Report has broken the strength of the market; and as Nemesis would have it the re-appearance of rains, simultaneously with the publication of the Bureau Report, in some portions of the South Texas has left the bulls in the bewildered state as to their hopes of rebuilding their lost position. And we will not wonder if during the trying period that is a head of us, the last of their slogans the Bull Weevil comes into prominence.

So far as the effect of the Bureau Report on the local market is concerned we would at once say that the market has almost disregarded the spectacular decline in the New York market, and prices have ruled fairly steady round Rs. 454 for July Broach and Rs. 423 for Broach April-May. The former has declined only Rs. 7 from the high level of Rs. 461 reached on the 1st inst. and the latter Rs. 11 from the high level of Rs. 434 reached on the same day. There was more of holiday feeling in the market here, and the volume of business passing was small; Commission and Japanese houses were moderate sellers, their offerings being easily absorbed by local jobbers.

Spot Market.—In the spot market the local mills showed eagerness to buy beyond their usual purchases. There was some enquiry from China, and Japanese shippers were free buyers of Oomra style cotton.

Our opinion on the future course of the price of cotton remains unchanged, and we still look for a lower level of prices. There may be some reaction but we would advise sales should the market react. The weather conditions no doubt have not materially altered, and only few parts in the South Texas have received rains during the week under review; nevertheless, we hesitate to attach much importance to the deterioration of the crop reported in Texas, where it is said that since the compilation of the Bureau Report that is since the 25th June, crop prospects have been far from hopeful; and one authority goes to the length of predicting that not even half of last year's yield will be given by this portion of the Cotton Belt. We only hope that authority is misinformed. In the other parts of the Cotton Belt the plant is making excellent progress, and should this state of affairs continue, we believe the vastness of acreage will recompense the deterioration in South Texas if there has been any.

Taking a broad view of the situation, we still look for a decline.

During the week is not at all satisfactory and in small lots only.

English Yarns.—The position remains quite unchanged and business is much neglected.

Japanese Yarns.—The prices of all kinds of Japanese Yarns have shown further improvement on account of the reports of further improvement in rates reported from Japan and the consequent firm attitude shown by the Import Houses. The Sample rates have kept very steady and Exchange is also steady at about the last week's level. Buyers are naturally hesitating to pay higher prices but it seems probable that they will eventually come round if Cotton keeps steady and the Sellers keep firm attitude.

Indian Yarns.—The Mills report no better sales during the week and although the bulk of inquiries has increased from the consuming centres prices offered by them are very low in many cases and the actual business resulting therefrom is not large. The Undertone however seems healthy and although it will take time for the buyers to have confidence in the present level of prices we believe they will have to do so sooner or later and improvement in demand will certainly be in evidence before long. It is true Mills are not able to relieve themselves of their heavy stocks, but some way out of the situation will have to be found out in as much as the Mills cannot afford to continue spinning and to lose for longer time. It remains to be seen what practical steps the Mill Owners propose to take after their interview with the Finance Member on this alarming situation which requires very careful handling before it is too late. China reports Political disturbances and Rangoon has not been showing powerful buying in the past; other consuming centres are buying very cautiously in these days and on account of such a restricted buying from all quarters, the Offtake is naturally much curtailed.

If however Cotton keeps steady and we do not experience any

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 4.

Yesterday Reuter reported 89 to 90 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on speculative selling and considerable long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published in New York on the 2nd Inst. and received here on the 3rd Inst. shows the condition of crop as on 25th June 25.75 per cent compared with 76.6 per cent last month, and 71.2 per cent last year. This indicates a crop of 11,339,000 bales and acreage 46,448,000.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 12 points up in New York futures and 52 to 46 points lower in Liverpool.

Messrs. Umarig and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 2nd Inst. as under.

"Expect broad fluctuations and downward tendency."

Although the Bureau Report is somewhat higher than was generally expected the sentiment in America seems to be in favour of an upward tendency, especially in view of the fact that this report had been compiled up to 25th June since which date the weather in Texas has continued dry and with scattered rains only in some portions. Should this dry weather prolong for a week or so, it would doubtless make the situation critical and mar the prospects of the crop. We are inclined to look for fluctuating markets during July and August as weather is the all important factor which will make or mar the crop in these months.

The local market remains featureless, with little business passing owing to holiday feeling.

Owing to a substantial fall in New York futures yesterday our market was easier. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 420 and closed at Rs. 421. July opened at Rs. 451.2 and closed at Rs. 454. Oomra opened at Rs. 398 and closed at Rs. 397. A slight change being reported in America to-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 455 for Broach July-Aug and steadily declined to Rs. 452 on Commission. Honess and Shroffs selling but again improved. Rs. 453.12 on general buying and closed at Rs. 453.12. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 421 and advancing to Rs. 423 on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 422.12. At cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 422 and going up to Rs. 423.12 on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 423 at 6.30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 398 and closed steady at Rs. 399. There was little doing in this contract. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 379 and Rs. 357 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May 423.
Fully Good Broach July-August 453.12.
Fully Good Broach December-Jan. 353.
Fully Good Bengal July 399.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 400.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

	Ready average	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	400	400
Bengal Fine M.G.	375/80	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	400
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	400
Punjab-American M.G.	450/100	470/75
Wardha-Hing. Fine M.G.	400/420	450/55
Nagpur	405/425	450/55
Yectmal Fine M.G.	395/410	440/45
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	405/410	440/45
Dharamnagar Fine M.G.	395/405	430/35
Amravati Fine M.G.	350/390	420
Khamgaon-Akola	360/390	400/410
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360/380	390/390
Khandesh Fine M.G.	345/360	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	470/75	455/60
French Fine M.G.	470/75	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	470/75	455/60
Muthia F.G.M.G.	470/75	455/60
Dharwar S.G.	450	450
Coompta M.G.	450	450
Western M.G.	380/425	450
Western H.G.	440/50	450
Miraj M.G.	440/50	450
Cambodia M.G.	475/95	450

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

4th July, 1925.

New York Market July 3.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
22.07 Oct.	22.97-10	23.08	+01	
22.58 Jan.	22.70	+12		
22.90 Mar.	22.99	+09		
22.14 May.	23.20	+06		

New York spot on 2nd July, 23.50 -90
New Orleans 22.90 -110.

Telegraphic market advice:- Small mar

ket October highest 23.09 (2.52 p.m.) lowest 22.51 (11.47 a.m.) range .28 points.

Liverpool Market July 3.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
13.19 July	12.74-45	12.70-49	12.67-52		
12.74 Oct	12.30-44	12.26-48	12.23-51		
12.69 Jan.			12.11-48		
12.61 Mar.			12.16-46		

24.25 Nov. 24.00-85
23.60 Jan. 22.75-85

Telegraphic market advice:- (1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Light rains Galveston (S. Texas) district, Fort Smith (Arkansas) district and Oklahoma Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 4.30 p.m.: Long liquidation and short selling absorbed by trade and new buying Texas received no relief since 29th June. Our travelling men wires:- Deterioration of crop very heavy over all South and Central Texas.

American cross rate 4.86 1-8.
New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-day (Saturday.)

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	221,229	339,511	
Central India	91	331,975	301,270
Barisi and Nagar	221	302,816	204,268
Hyderabad-Gaonani		96,750	103,643
Barar	27	560,739	645,492
Central Provinces	75	253,514	256,041
Total Oomras	414	1,737,323	1,860,425

Dholera	848	301,583	180,410
N.W. Provinces		130,522	121,964
Rajputana	249	75,406	88,938
Sind-Punjab	51	359,018	307,116
Broach		480,002	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	919	184,004	178,190
Western-Northern	680	58,425	84,218
Cosnada		1,638	911
Timorelly and			
Cambodia	390	31,089	27,876
Persian		4,706	8,528
African		9,649	2
European and			
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	1,703	56,950	53,138
Total	5,264	34,41,817	32,20,226

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2-7-25	1st Sept. to 25th June.	This year	Last year
Europe	2,821	618,951	1,037,297	
Japan & China	6,172	1,767,393	1,438,675	
Coast Ports		30,161	49,485	
Upcountry by Rail.		14,158	19,874	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44,599	35,586	
Total	8,993	2,475,292	2,580,867	

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

(Bombay Quotations at 2.30 p.m.)

Description.	Ready	1925	1926
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	454 1/2	422 1/3
Oomra M.G. Fine	405/10		399
Bengal M.G. Fine	400/02		
" M.G. F.G.	385/27		379 3/8
Khandesh Black leaf	370/380		
Khandesh-Sauvrad	390/400		
Jalna/Aurangabad	380/400		
Bharad	375/425		
Ujjain	370/425		
Parbhani Pura	390/405		
Nandur	405/410		
Wardha/Warora	440/45		
Nagpur Katol	415/20		
Adoni	475/77		
Sindh/America	435/40		
Sangli Mira	423/30		
Bagalkot	435/35		
Coompta	490/495		
Tirupur	440/45		
Kadi Vrangam M.G.F.G.	440/45		
Dholera x M.G.F.G.	430/35		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 3-7-25	930,000	979,000
" Yesterday do	20,000	40,000
Exports to date do	799,000	662,000
Stock at Ports 25-6-25	34,000	26,000
" Interior Towns do	210,000	247,000
" Liverpool do	78,000	462,000
Quantity in Sight do	173,000	122,000
Total in Sight do	1,438,000	1,137,000

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Receipts at Bombay.	344,181	323,026	350,007
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 25th June	1924-25	1923-24	
1924-25	1923-24		
14,188	20,094		

Total Stock in Bombay on 25-6-25 7,54,022 B/s
last year-7,53,269 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 25th June

1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	618,551	1,037,297
China	339,990	2,007,368
Japan	1,428,195	1,228,335
Coast Ports	30,291	49,485
Total	2,416,027	2,580,867

Afloat in harbour

Europe	11,835	11,782
China Japan & Coast ports	64,185	60,981

Silver 72-7-0 Gold 21-5-0 Govt Paper 69-10-0

Remarks:- 12.45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 12.9 points up for October, January, March and May respectively, while Liverpool closed 52.51, 48 down for July, October, January and March. The fall in Liverpool was of course due to the decline in New York subsequent to the publication of the Bureau Report on the 2nd.

We refer our friends to our usual Weekly Market Report which has been published to-day, and in which will be found our considered opinion of the market.

Sampin closed this morning at 333.10, 325.00 and 318.10, for July, October, an January, these rates being 2.00, .90 up and .50 down for these months respectively.

Ready Cotton. The market for ready cotton has been closed since and including Wednesday.

Marwadi Bazaar Satur. 3.30 p.m. Market.-Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 452 1/2. A/ May 1926 Rs. 421 1/2. Oomra D/January Rs. 398 1/2.

Bengal July. Rs. 378. D/January Rs. 357.

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	July	October	January	March
London, July 3.	12.77 +10	12.31 +.08	12.18 +.07	12.22 +.07

Belgium	104.50
Athens	292.50
Cuban Sugar June/July paid 12/3	

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool, July 4.

July	12.81 +14
October	12.36 +13
January	12.24 +13
March	12.27 +12

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

July	20.05 -85
August	28.05 -85
September	27.70 -80
October	26.35 -75
November	24.00 -85
December	23.50 -85
January	22.75 -85
February	22.70 -80
March	22.55 -80
April	22.50 -80
May	22.45 -80
June	22.40
July	22.35

CLOSING PRICES.

July	12.67 -52
August	12.53 -51
September	12.36 -51
October	12.23 -51
November	12.10 -50
December	12.11 -49
January	12.11 -48
February	12.12 -47
March	12.15 -46
April	12.15 -46
May	12.17 -46
June	12.13 -46
July	12.13 -46

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 3.

Total Actual Export 5,000 bales.

Total Forwarded consumers 59,000 bales.

Total Imports 40,000 bales.

Total Stock 783,000.

Actual Weekly Sales 241,000.

Water Twist 1-8.

Printers Cloth 42.

A. NORDEN AND CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Rathall & Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin Mambadevi received on Saturday the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.

New York dated 3rd.

"Market steady."

The following from the same firm was received on Friday:-

"Expect broad fluctuation with downward tendency."

OTHER CABLES.

Their other New York friends cabled as under:-

1439000. Market dull with downward tendency."

Their Liverpool friends cabled as follows:-

"Bureau report 75.9, total average increased 9 per cent. The crop indicated by the Agricultural Bureau report is 1439000. Our opinion is that the market will decline further."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 11,000

Week's Receipts to France and Continent 28,000.

Week's Exports to Japan 2,000.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 340,000.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 210,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3.

COTTON:-

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000.

Futures at New York:-

Oct.	23.08 +.01
January	22.70 +.12
March	22.99 +.09
May	23.20 +.06

Spot Cotton at New York 23.80 unchanged.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.95 +.05.

July 22.44 +.02.
October 22.64 +.07.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 48862.
Silver Commercial Bars May-June Mined 69 3-8.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The cotton crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued on July 2, has greatly surprised the traders and caused excited general selling with prices breaking from 98 to 103 points. In textile markets the report resulted in the withdrawal of orders. The market closed steady at 87 to 94 points lower.-Reuter.

LONDON, July 2.-Polling for the Chancellorship of the Oxford University has resulted in the election of Viscount Cave who secured 987 votes against the Earl of Oxford and Asquith who got 441 votes.-Reuter.

SHARES.

London, July 3.

Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £19 5-8.
National Bank £46 1-4.
P. and O. Bank £19.
Eastern Bank £6 1-16.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid.	Quotation
Bank of India.	50	3	73
Baroda.	50	4	73
Central Co-operative.	50	7 1/2	45
Central.	25	1 1/2	23
Eastern.	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial.	500	40	142 1/2
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372-8
Union.	7 1/2		3-11

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	7
Central India Mining.	10	4-8 2 1/4
Indian Cement Co.	250	26-4
Katni Cement Co.	100	40
Katni Cement D.	40	125
Punjab Cement Co.	10	1-14
Shivrajpur.	10	8-0 48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantje.	500	11 p.c.	890
Amritsar Patis.	100	10 p.c.	138
Central Provinces.	100	7 p.c.	110-8
Dhond Baramati.	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat.	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab.	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana.	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandla Bham.	90	6 p.c.	69
Pachora Jamer.	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajpur.	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narwal.	100	5 p.c.	76
Sind Light.	100	5 p.c.	96
Tapti Valley.	500	8 p.c.	632-8
Upper Sind Light.	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	27-8
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P.	250	170
Scindia Steam Navigation Co.	30	17-0 6-2

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity.	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley Co.	1,000	2 p.c.	427-8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	2 p.c.	800
Bombay Tramways Co.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lokmanya's anniversary celebration, Chhatrapati, from 5 to 6 p.m., lectures from 6 to 7 p.m. and Goggrass Mela from 7 to 8 p.m.
Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting, Secretariat.
Harwood League, B. B. R. A. vs. Y. M. C. A. Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 7.

University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, July 8.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.
UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per "Sicilia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-40 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. 1, will play a programme of music at the Chowpaty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

GURU PURNIMA CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.—All devotees of Shree Sadguru Sainath Maharaj are requested to attend to-day (Monday) at Sainath Satsangh Round Building Kharadevi (Next to Shivaji Vajantia Shala) for Tirth Prasad and to participate in Bhajan and Pujan.

TIKAL PUNYATITHI AT DADAR.—Under the auspices of the Dadar Urs Mandal the Tikal Punyatithi will be celebrated to-night (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Gorenagor Building, when Mr. Narasingpurkar Shastri will deliver his prayer. All are cordially requested to attend.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Head Office of the League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

GURU PURNIMA.—Under the auspices of the Marathi Vaidya Class Guru Purnima will be observed to-day (Monday) at Kellar's Art Institute at 6 p.m. (B. T.) under the Presidency of Jagadguru Sri Shubkaracharya of Sharada Pith. All are cordially invited to attend.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. Isaac A. Ezekiel on "Physiology" to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Lorette High School, Mazgaon.

LOK TIKAL ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Under the auspices of the Balvanta Sangha, Yilla Parla, the Anniversary Day of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be celebrated in the Hall of Parla Tilak Vidyalaya to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (C. T.), when Dr. Babasaheb Paranjape will address the audience. All are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

A UNIVERSITY AWARD.—Prof. Bhalchandra Chintamani Lele, of the Baroda College has been awarded the Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal and Prize of the Bombay University for the year 1924, for his Essay on the following subject:—An account of the Grihya Sutras of the different Vedic Schools together with a brief description of their contents.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegraphs to or from Chinese persons and firms exchanged with Hongkong and Southern China are subject to censorship at Hongkong. These must be written in clear English or French, or in one of the following codes:—(1) ABC Code, 5th and 6th editions (2) Bentley's Scots tenth editions and Marconis code. The code used should be indicated on the message.

TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.—The mass meeting of Indian Christians to honour Mr. Baptista on his election to the Presidency of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which was postponed owing to the public meeting re: late Mr. C. R. Das has been fixed for Wednesday, (the 15th instant), at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee originally convened to meet on Thursday, the 25th June and thence adjourned to Tuesday the 30th June 1925 and since adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday the 7th July, at 1-30 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the undischarged business of the June meeting agenda.

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4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

poration Hall on Tuesday the 7th July, at 1-30 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the undischarged business of the June meeting agenda.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary day of the late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated on Chhatrapati to-day (Monday) July 6. The following is its programme:—

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Bholeshastris' Pujan.
6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Lectures by Messrs. Baptista, Jaikar, K. P. Khadilkar, Vaidy, Gurjar, Shroff, Pagal and Savarkar and others.
7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Goggrass Mela.

CURRIMBOY EBRAM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the above Institute was held on the 27th of June in the Central Hall of the Institute, Mr. J. S. Smith, Superintendent C. E. Mills, presiding. Messrs. V. D. Karkhanavala, Auditor Welfare work, F. Scott, Kurrimbohy Ashrafi, Abdullah, members of the co-operative societies and the workers of the Institute were present. The statements of the Co-op. Store and 30 Co-operative Credit Societies were read and questions in connection with them discussed. Other proposals of starting a Secretaries' Training class at the Crescent Centre, certain modifications in the half-timers at the Crescent Centre, a separate Drawing Hall at the main centre and a class room for the women workers' school at the Pearl Mills were considered and approved.

NEW LIQUOR SHOPS IN WORKMEN'S CHAWLS.—Mr. Jhabvala writes:—The Drink evil is a principal cause among the workers of Bombay. Unfortunately Government directly and indirectly has kept a policy of encouraging the vice instead of practically carrying out the policy of Prohibition which has been decided upon by the Excise Committee. It may be interesting for the public of Bombay to know that there are numerous chawls for workmen built at Worli. The Collector of Bombay is now considering which of the licensees who may not be prospering well should be given a chance of shifting his shop to workmen's chawls above stated. About 4 or 5 applicants are believed to have applied to the Collector for such transference and it is very likely the Collector out of his usual generosity will show his bounty upon some suffering shopkeepers. Of course, the Collector under such circumstances under the pretence of testing local option sticks a written notice on the walls of buildings in the locality asking for opposition if any. But the shrewd licensees arrange to tear off these notices at night time so that the opening of the shop becomes a settled fact in the locality. It is earnestly to be prayed the Collector will in the above case not grant any license whatsoever to any of the applicants in the above stated case so as to prevent every possibility of creating the condition which drink evil necessarily brings about. I appeal to the Press and the Publicists to raise protest against the opening of any shop at Worli chawls.

PATHE CINEMA.

"Where the North Begins," another Warner Brothers production is announced for a week's run at the Pathe Cinema. This is one of the few pictures that can be praised without reservation for it is one with a fine plot, perfect acting and wonderful photography.

The cast has been well chosen and comprises some of the finest actors. Claire Adams plays the feminine lead as Felice McAvish. According to some of the leading movie directors she is the greatest actress in pictures. Her ability as a horse woman was her first stepping stone to feature parts in films.

Rin-Tin-Tin, our Bow-Wow friend plays his most vital part in this drama. His intelligence is said to be uncanny and he is the lucky dog whose earning capacity far exceeds that of most men and women. He does not earn this for doing nothing, on the contrary some of the most daring feats yet filmed and transferred to the screen are the results of this dog's daring. If you are skeptical, the proof of the pudding is in "Where the North Begins."

Claire Adams plays well as Gabriel Dupre, the French Canadian trapper. To play the part of a genial trapper is no easy task. It requires a good many years of training. His bulky physique makes him particularly suitable for the role.

There is no slow motion photography here, the six reels are simply weighted with activity.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Cry Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Govind Dhondai, a Mahar, aged 30 years. The evidence showed that the deceased was working as a labourer in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Running Shed at Parel. On Saturday afternoon he left home to go to the Shed to obtain leave as he was unwell. While he was crossing the lines at Parel Station, he was knocked down by a train and his head was severed from the trunk.

The inquest was adjourned as the railway police had not made proper investigation in the case.

CASE OF DROWNING.

A verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded at an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale touching the death of Dhondibai, a Hindu woman aged 23 years.

The evidence showed that deceased was working as a labourer in Darukhana. On Saturday, at about 4 p.m. a cry was raised that a woman was found dead on the sea beach. Workmen went to the spot and the deceased was identified as Dhondibai. Her husband who was also working in the Darukhana believed that she must have been accidentally drowned.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CASE OF ALLEGED FORGERY.

The third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced on Saturday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporevala presiding. The courtroom was crowded with jurors and spectators, and the dock was fully occupied by the prisoners.

There is heavy work before the Sessions Court this time, there being as many as 32 cases on the calendar. Of these 7 are of murder and abetment, 3 of culpable homicide, 4 of grievous hurt, 2 of rape, 1 of forgery and the rest of theft, house-breaking and other offences.

An important case is the one relating to the alleged forgery of a cheque for Rs. 1,08,000 drawn on the Bank of India in the name of the Maharaja of Cochin. The accused in this case Dinubhai Chaudhali Nelta will be defended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Messrs. N. H. Setalvad and C. N. Kanungo. An application to release him on bail was made before his Lordship by Mr. Setalvad who stated that he had already returned Rs. 80,000 of the amount, and had been granted bail by the committing Magistrate on a security of Rs. 10,000. Mr. S. G. Velinkar who appeared for the Crown said he had no objection to it, the accused was ordered to report himself to the Court every morning. His Lordship therefore passed orders to that effect.

Another interesting case on the calendar is that in which two Anglo-Indians are charged with attempting to murder the guard of the Up Punjab Express of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a view to rob the safe in the brake-van.

At the outset a batch of theft cases against old offenders was taken up by his Lordship and a common jury. One of the jurors, Roy E. M. Fabrics of the Army and Navy Stores who was absent and did not answer to the call when the jury was being empanelled, was fined Rs. 30.

The first case taken up was that of Haji Abdul Rasul a Mahomedan aged 40 who was charged with theft in respect of a purse containing Rs. 5 which he had removed from the pocket of a man at the Mahabaxmi race course. The jury having unanimously found him guilty, the judge in view of his 10 previous convictions sentenced him to 3 years' hard labour, and ordered him to report himself to the police daily for period of 2 years after release.

A 70-YEAR OLD JAIL-BIRD.

The next case was against Kaloo Nabhux a Mahomedan aged 70 who was charged with having stolen a brass bar from a cart which was proceeding along the Nagdevi Street on the 26th March. He, too, had several previous convictions against him. In spite of his seventy winters, he looked hale and hearty, and the prospect of going to jail once again during the autumn of his life did not seem to have any visible effect on him. A unanimous verdict of guilty being returned against him by the jury, his Lordship reserved sentence till Monday.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE.

The responsibilities of students was the subject of a public lecture delivered by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail," on Thursday last at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and under the chairmanship of Sir Chintamani Setalvad.

Mr. Chintamani said the foremost responsibility of students was that they must be good students. They must acquire knowledge and ability. They must devote their attention first and foremost, though not always, and necessarily to the exclusion of other interests, to the studies upon which it was their duty to concentrate. Next they must cultivate the great quality and virtue of patriotism without which they would find it very hard to render to the country that devoted service, which must be the higher aspiration of every educated and thinking man. This was the keynote of the success that attended the lives of the long and illustrious role of Indian patriots of whom the outstanding personality was Dadabhai Naoroji.

The third responsibility was the care of the body. The lecturer wished the students to realise the sacred trust that lay in their keeping, for there could be no higher blessing to a student than that he should possess a sound mind in a sound body.

Unselfishness was the next important responsibility of students. He would ask them to cultivate it as a religious duty until it became a mental habit, an unselfish frame of mind.

He next commended to the students the importance of keeping up their studious habits even on conclusion of their scholastic career and of retaining in after-life a love of reading and a desire to add to the sum total of the knowledge acquired in the days of their youth. They could best utilise the knowledge given in their youth by applying it in after years to the service of the country.

The lecturer then dwelt on the habit of cultivating intellectual honesty and its necessary complement intellectual courage and said that there was unfortunately vast distance between the opinions people expressed and the convictions they held and between their convictions and the steps they took to give effect to them. He exhorted the students that their greatest contribution to the problem of India's salvation should be the promoting and practice of complete and absolute tolerance so that they might become the means of drawing the various communities of the country closer and closer together.

SPORTING NEWS.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

BARONET DRAW WITH HINDU GYM.

The whole fixture between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Sunday attracted a large crowd, which witnessed some good cricket. The visiting batsmen first scoring 209 runs after 3 hours' play. B. Kapadia made the substantial contribution 80 including nine fours for his side. The Hindu Gymkhana did not begin badly and the Jai-Jog combination brought 50 runs. Mahale cautiously piled up 30 without being beaten and at the end of the day the Hindus had two wickets in hand and were 53 runs behind.

BARONET C. C.

F. Davar, c. Swami, b. M. Chandarana	26
M. Langrana, c. Swami, b. M. Chandarana	5
B. Kapadia, b-hw Kagal	80
S. H. Kolah, Mahale, b. Rana	25
K. K. Irani, b. C. M. Rana	31
J. Havelwalla, b-hw C. M. Rana	9
M. F. Davar, c. Kagal, b. C. M. Rana	19
S. Nagorewalla, not out	1
F. Daruwalla, b-hw Kagal	7
J. Jamshetti, c. Swami, b. Kagal	2
E. Mistry, b. C. M. Rana	10
Extras	10
Total	209

HINDU GYM KHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi, b. Daruwalla	5
L. P. Jai, c. Jamshetti, b. Davar	19
B. D. Jog, b. Jamshetti	25
K. R. Swami, c. Kolah, b. Davar	3
D. L. Pupala, b. h. Jamshetti	3
P. Vithal, b-hw Davar	30
W. A. Mahale not out	1
C. M. Rana, b. Jamshetti	1
M. H. Chandarana, b. C. Jamshetti	1
B. R. Kagal, not out	2
V. U. Joshi, did not bat	2
Extras	2
Total for 8 wickets	156

PARSI GYM'S EASY VICTORY.
On their own ground, on Sunday, the Parsi Gymkhana beat the St. Xavier's College by 78 runs the scores being St. Xavier's College, 100, Parsi Gymkhana 178.

PARSI GYM KHANA.
M. R. Reporter, c. Marshall, b. Harewalla. 44
M. P. Dail, c. Marshall, b. Balsara. 34
B. K. Kalapasi, run out. 9
H. N. Contractor, c. Wallis, b. Balsara. 7
F. Parvi, b. Harewalla. 7
J. S. Warden, (not out). 39
S. H. Bhoot, b. Balsara. 1
M. J. Manekshaw, c. Major, b. Balsara. 6
N. Adonwalla, run out. 0
R. H. Balsara, b. Harewalla. 0
R. T. Tata, b. Harewalla. 15
Extras. 17
Total. 178

ESPLANADE LIBERALS.
F. Badshah, c. Reporter, b. Balsara. 12
J. Elavia, c. Reporter, b. Balsara. 16
Dodhi, b. Balsara. 2
Panthaky, c. Kalapasi, b. Balsara. 5
Major, c. Warden, b. Balsara. 12
Marshall, b. Balsara. 9
B. Wadia, b. Manekshaw. 18
B. Balsara, b. Manekshaw. 3
F. Anjani, b. Manekshaw. 7
D. Harewalla, b. Manekshaw. 4
R. Nazir, (not out). 4
Extras. 6
Total. 100

GOVT. TELEGRAPH BEATEN.
The Islam Gymkhana won by 81 runs against the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on Sunday afternoon. Baroda-walla made 48 for the Gymkhana.

ISLAM GYM KHANA.
Sikandar Shah, c. Francis, b. Watkins. 15
H. Syed, b. G. Arkle. 6
R. M. Shaik, b. G. Arkle. 6
F. Ahmed, b. Parkin. 17
T. T. Barodawalla, c. Moore and b. Moore. 13
A. Poorbhoy, b. Parkin. 4
G. M. Lakhami, b. Moore. 4
G. Rasool, b. Moore. 10
Sifabuddin not out. 7
A. Visram did not bat.
Karmali did not bat.
Extras. 15
Total for 8 wickets. 181

GOVT. TEL RECREATION CLUB.
Arkle, b. Laghuni. 2
Moore, b. Sikandar. 18
Lawrence, c. Rasool, b. Sikandar. 18
Ailen, c. B'walla, b. Lakhami. 9
Watkins, b. Sikandar. 3
Rodrigues, c. Ahmed, b. Lakhami. 2
Parkin, c. Poorbhoy, b. Lakhami. 2
Menezes, b. Sikandar. 0
Francis, c. B'walla, b. Sikandar. 3
Francis, b. Lakhami. 5
Mantelegri not out. 5
Extras. 5
Total. 60

B. B. A. F. I. BEAT B. B. R. A.
This match was played on Sunday afternoon and resulted in a win for the former by 21 runs.

B. B. A. F. I.: H. Gordon 0; O. Ernst 1; J. Milson 7; G. Johnstone 0; S. Taylor-Smith 4; N. Gontzani 29; V. Windsor 0; Sir Henry Macnaughten 2; Khan Sahib 6; J. Mitter 1; Vakil not out 25; Extras 12; Total 87.
B. B. R. A.: H. Lynn 22; H. Kelly 0; J. Banks 1; T. McAllen 0; Hawley 0; Muller 21; E. Ford 0; V. Kelly 3; Gubree 6; H. Potts 8; Carey 9; Extras 3; Total 66.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY'S NARROW WIN.

After the disappointment over the week-end fixtures of last week, cricketers were favoured with bright weather and all the

maidans were engaged on Saturday and Sunday.

Four games were played on the Kennedy tea face on Saturday afternoon and three on Sunday. The Hindu lost to the B. B. C. I. Railway by 11 runs. S. R. Desai scored 49 for the Gymkhana while Rodrigues put up 40 for the visitors. The bowling honours went to Kaikhosroo and Rodrigues of the Railway who took 3 wickets each to 10 and 17 runs respectively.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

LONDON, July 4.
Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship results.

In the final of the All-England plate at Wimbledon Hungarian de Kehrberg beat Englishman R. George 6/3, 6/4. The remaining finals will be played on Monday obviating Borotra contesting three finals on one day.—Reuter.

Men's singles, Final. Lacoste beat Borotra 6/3, 6/3, 4/6, 8/6.
The ladies doubles, final. Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Bridge and Mrs. McHugham 6/2, 6/2.—Reuter.

In the semi-final of the mixed doubles at Wimbledon de Morpurgo and Miss Ryan beat Wheatley and Mrs. Lambert-Chambers 9/7, 6/4.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 4.
At Wimbledon the weather was overcast but there was a large attendance, including the King and the Queen.
In the Mixed Doubles semi-final, the British pair was within a point of the first set when they were leading 6/5. Wheatley was splendid all round, with the exception of a tendency to double-fault. Miss Ryan did some excellent net work. Mrs. Lambert-Chambers was a better baseline player. The second set produced brilliant tennis. Morpurgo's groundwork and Wheatley's smashing were the features of the game.

MEN'S FINAL.
Borotra lost his title to better tactics, with the exception of less frequent excursions to net. Lacoste's very accurate drives to the baseline kept the holder away from the net. Borotra was erratic in the opening stages and mistimed many shots, whereas Lacoste was exceedingly steady, particularly on the backhand. Borotra committed numerous footfauls in the first set. In the second set both worked brilliantly, rallies reaching a climax in superb passing shots. Borotra while serving again held the net but this time without passing through. The net was changed at the end of the set. The champion recovered his last year's dash in the third set, though he was kept running from one end of the baseline to the other. In the fourth set Lacoste continued to exploit his baseline hitting tactics with almost mathematical accuracy and led four one but the Champion drew the level at four all. Lacoste won the ninth game against the service and then his own for the match.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY POLO.

At Hurlingham in the inter-varsity polo Cambridge beat Oxford by eight goals to two.—Reuter.

POLO CHAMPION CUP.
At Hurlingham in the polo Champion Cup final Jodhpur beat Eaton by eight goals to six.—Reuter.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, July 4.
At Gleneagles in the final of the Thosand Guineas Professional Golf Tournament over thirty-six holes A. Compton ("North Manchester") beat Abe Mitchell by one hole.—Reuter.

AERIAL RACE.

LONDON, July 4.
Hinkler decided not to resume his flight. The remaining three competitors in the air race ascended this morning under unfavourable conditions. The same route will be followed but in the reverse direction.—Reuter.

BARNARD WINS KING'S CUP.

LONDON, July 4.
Capt. Barnard won the King's Cup completing today's circuit in 8 hrs. 17 minutes. He described the conditions as splendid. Barnard won the Cup in 1922.—Reuter.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, July 4.
The weather was dull at Henley but the attendance was large. In the final of the Visitors Cup, Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat Brasenose (Oxford) by two lengths in 7 minutes 45 seconds.
In the Grand Cup Leander Club beat Thames Club by three-quarters length in 6 minutes 53 seconds which is a record for the course.

In the Diamond Sculls Beresford beat Gollan easily in 8 minutes 28 seconds.—Reuter.

WORLD'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 4.
Beresford interviewed at Henley said he had relinquished the Philadelphia Gold Cup which he had handed back to the American Hoover on the ground that the English Amateur Rowing Association insisted that Diamond Sculls constituted the world's amateur championship and not the Philadelphia Cup as was claimed by the Americans.—Reuter.

STEWARDS CUP.

LONDON, July 4.
Stewards Cup.—The third Trinity (Cambridge) beat Leander Club by two and

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hair lengths. Time: seven minutes ten seconds.

Ladies Plait.—Lady Margaret Club (Cambridge) beat Radley College by two lengths. Time seven minutes seven seconds.

Myford Cup.—Thames Club beat Setwyn College (Cambridge) by one and quarter lengths. Time: seven minutes 34 seconds.

Thames Cup.—First Trinity (Cambridge) beat Henley Club by length. Time: seven minutes 16 seconds.

Silver Goblets.—Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat Leander Club by four lengths. Time: seven minutes 17 seconds.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, July 4.
The Madras Hockey Tournament conducted annually by the Madras Cricket Club opened to-day at Chetpat in excellent weather conditions. Entries have been restricted to only twenty teams this year. The opening match between the Young Men's Indian Association and the Madras Guards attracted a large crowd. The Association won by three goals to nil.—A.P.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 4.
The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—

Hampshire v. Surrey at Portsmouth. Surrey 272 (Sandham 133, Kennedy 4 for 68, Boyes 4 for 73). Hampshire 78 for 4. Yorkshire v. Somerset at Harrogate. Yorkshire 414 for 9 (Oldrod 56, Kilner 59, Rhodes 114 not out).

Kent v. Warwickshire at Tunbridge Wells. Kent 312 (Collins 63, Ashdown 60, Woolley 87 not out, Johnstone 64, Cook 5 for 22). Warwick 27 for no wicket.

Northamptonshire v. Essex, at Kettering. Essex 304 (Russell 74, Perrin 102, Wright 6 for 109). Northampton 16 for no wicket.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925.

CALLOUS AND EVASIVE.

Amongst the recognised methods of securing from the British bureaucracy consideration for public grievances, a high place has been given to the practice of interview and representation. When the great ones condescended to have the case made in their presence and to give some kind of reply thereto, it was regarded as a milestone of constitutional progress, and we remember how several public bodies in Bombay and elsewhere thought it a privilege to have a visit from a member of the Government of India altogether apart from the results of such a visit. If ever disillusionment were required—if ever the visit of the head of an irresponsible executive department proved barren of any fruit in an hour of sore trial—it was furnished by the Finance Member in his interview last week, with the Indian and English Chambers of Commerce and with the Mill-owners' Association. The topics were so multifarious that they require discussion in parts but we are compelled at the outset to voice the disappointment at the devastating futility of the replies vouchsafed to earnest representations for sound currency reform, the correction of the exchange policy, the financial relations between the provincial Governments and the Imperial Government and many other aspects of economic welfare. The most critical of these matters is the plight of the Indian mill industry and its legitimate claim on the Government for prompt relief in some form. No other Government in the world, which vaunts of being civilized, can turn a deaf ear to the perilous situation of the industry in the country, which employs the largest number of industrial workers, in the manner in which the Government of India appear to have done through their self-complacent and egregious spokesman, Sir Basil Blackett. The iniquity of the excise duty and the intolerable burden of several other imposts direct and indirect were pointed out to him by Mr. N. N. Wadia, the chairman of the Millowners' Association, in a speech which was dignified and admirable except for the omission of the crooked exchange policy of the Government. A policy of high exchange enables the produce of India's farmers to be taken away by foreigners cheaper and reduces the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the cultivator, from which he can buy cloth and his other requirements. Apart from the question of the high exchange, the continuance of the obsolete ratio of two shillings prevents gold, which is attracted to this country in payment of favourable trade balances, from being used as currency and, therefore, as an addition to the cash resources of the banks of this country. It is this deliberate deflationism which has caused unprecedented stringency in the money market while all the time exchange remains at the higher level of Government choice. It has reduced the staying power not only of the wholesale trade but also of the retail trade, and has made the carryover of textile stocks now officially declared to be more than eight crores of rupees an extremely difficult task for mills to finance. Instead of holding on to this direct issue and facing the Finance Member with the sins of the Government, it is a pity that the Association has, through timidity and confusion of thought, missed the opportunity of showing up the weakness of a system in the strength of which the Government themselves cannot be said to be over-confident—an inference evidenced further by the delay in appointment of the proposed Currency Commission. Apart from this omission, the reply given by the

Finance Member to the Mill-owners' Association has irritated important sections of the community because it was unintelligent and unsympathetic. Its studied neglect of issues which any Government ought to make a note of, the deliberate tone of cross-accusation as if the mill-owners were wrong in turning to Government and the attempt to take their mind away from the more imminent issues indicated what a contrast Lord Reading's financial lieutenant to his chief in his lack of diplomatic patience, tact and courtesy towards a class entitled to hearing and to consideration. His reply on the question of the abolition of the excise duty was callous, even exhibiting an accent of jubilant sneer. Whether the immediate abolition of the excise duty will effect the industry as a whole at once is altogether beside the question. It stands, and rightly, as the test of the bona fides of the Government in the sincerity of their professions regarding the industries of this country. Having been acknowledged to be wrong in origin, wrong in principle and unjust in the peculiar position in which the textile industry finds itself to-day, any apology against its abolition connotes a spirit of duplicity which no Government ought to betray. The serious mishandling, which this question has received at the hands of Sir Basil Blackett, finds a parallel only in the bungling by the same estimable gentleman over the question of the Meston settlement. Having deliberately excluded the question of the Meston settlement from the terms of reference of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, when pressed hard to indicate when and whether at any time the Meston settlement would be altered in order to save the provinces from gathering clouds of financial bankruptcy, he could only shelter himself behind the effete and profitless activities of the Todhunter Committee whose inutility has been proclaimed alike by friend and foe, in spite of the advertisement and personal ministrations of the Finance Member himself.

Sir Basil Blackett declined to be drawn into any forecast of the manner in which the Government of India may come to the relief of the textile industry, or the test to which they will submit the textile industry's present plight before they come forward with remedial measures. Very skillfully he has sent those, who are making an unequal fight against circumstances in carrying on the industry under present conditions, from Peter to Paul. For once he has resisted the temptation of not giving a lecture to the Mill-owners' Association into the intricacies of technical finance, particularly on the exchange, by omitting to say anything about the full effect of the depreciation of Japanese currency—a topic, which certainly belongs to the Finance Department and with which the Commerce Department, to which he has referred the industry, may very well turn round and disclaim any close acquaintance. He has handed over the textile industry to the tender mercies of the Commerce Department and notwithstanding the fact that the mill-owners have to deal with an infinitely more genial and considerate official in Mr. Chadwick, we feel that large problems cannot be solved by this device of parcelling out integral questions. Industries, that have gone down in the United Kingdom, have been assisted by the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which makes special mention of depreciated foreign currencies. In India it does not appear to be the vigilant concern of Government whether industries survive or whether they sink. Enterprise on the part of Indians calls forth no appreciation in the high quarters. The Trade Facilities Act in the United Kingdom secures financing even before the manufacture of articles is started and financing is done at a very low rate of 4½ per cent. Where is the mill-owner in Bombay, who, if he secures the finance from the moment when he purchases cotton up to the moment that his client pays down the money, will not leave sigh of relief and face the situation with greater confidence? There are the anti-Dumping Acts in the United Kingdom and elsewhere and it has now been demonstrated that though Japan, having put very large duties on the importation of yarn and cloth, manages to secure ample returns from her own market and to dump her surplus production in India, yet the Government of India must remain blind and inactive.

We also believe in spite of the oft-disclaimed fact that there are certain treaty obligations still continuing, under which the British Government will not take any action—however much it may be called for in the interests of Indian industries—to levy a discriminating duty against Japan or to involve any restriction of trade in respect of cotton. If this is the real reason behind the Government of India's reluctance to come to

the assistance of the textile industry, why do they not say so? There are other ways of killing the cat than by drowning it. If the Government are not satisfied that the position is serious, that the collapse of some of the concerns will involve depreciation of values not only of shares generally but of stocks of cloth and yarn and will demoralise markets and bring about wholesale unemployment and all that it means in the dislocation of economic life, let them send down one of their best men, and we are sure the millowners will enable that officer to get first-hand acquaintance with the whole situation. The position calls for a more active interest than the Government of India have hitherto taken and we are afraid that clever and non-committal disquisitions by civil servants sitting in Simla cannot secure timely solution of live problems. Mr. Chadwick, who is meeting the Millowners' Association this afternoon, must divest himself of some of the evil traditions of the Commerce Department to which he belongs, and in order even to understand the situation must feel that a great opportunity has been given to him to mediate between the Government and a great industry, as also between the central authority and the people of one of the premier provinces. In the race for mere evasion and effrontery, we cannot think that Mr. Chadwick can or will approach Sir Basil Blackett, but lasting credit both to himself and to the Government of India will only come through wise understanding and constructive effort. We trust the conference, which will be held this afternoon, will produce useful results, and enable Government and the mill agents jointly to succour an industry threatened with extinction.

EXPLOITATION OF CHINA.

The amazing lengths to which the upholders of the system of economic exploitation of weaker peoples can go in their intonation for it is best revealed in the Loughborough speech of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain's endorsement of it in the Commons. In Lord Birkenhead's eyes the present situation in China is merely the result of Bolshevik intrigues and Mr. Chamberlain supported his view by declaring that his speech was delivered with a full sense of obligations of Cabinet responsibility and that the British Government was watching the situation and would from time to time take steps necessary to protect British interests. According to politicians like Mr. Chamberlain the whole duty of the British Government consists always and solely in protecting British interests no matter to what extent these interests conflict with the urgent demands of humanity, justice and fair dealing. But though they may succeed in deceiving themselves they cannot throw dust in the eyes of the world, and whatever the latter may think about the plans and doings of the Bolsheviks in other directions it will have no hesitation in accepting the truth of M. Chicherin's declaration that the outbreak in China is due to the revolt of the Chinese against the political and economic oppression of the Great Powers and that the creation of a new centralised democracy in that unhappy country freed from foreign domination would be the best solution of the Chinese problem. It was eighty-five years ago that England waged the "Opium War" against China and established for ever the right of the British Empire to force the trade in opium on the Chinese Empire. Hong Kong was captured and annexed and the first group of five "Treaty" Ports was opened for the penetration of British traders and gradually through succeeding decades, by the employment of familiar bullying methods, fifty-nine selected cities on the coasts and up the rivers of China have been turned into Treaty Ports in which sixteen foreign nations enjoy special rights.

This creation of an independent State controlled by foreigners within the Chinese State has doubly harmed China. It has undermined her political integrity and thus brought about her present condition of being like a house divided against itself. It has also inflicted on her a far more insidious though less visible injury through her economic subjection. With European imperialism trade follows the flag and with trade follows the slow and grinding sacrifice of human lives at the altar of Mammon. The Treaty Ports were soon converted into industrial towns which in their turn created inhuman and uncivilised condition of factory labour. A well-known Chinese publicist writing in an English contemporary points out how the large-scale foreign productive machinery has displaced the small Chinese industrial

organisations and handicraft; how the foreign-controlled tariff, taxing only 5 per cent. for all imported goods, raw or manufactured, is completely incapable of protecting the infant native industry so that there has been an unscrupulous exploitation of cheap labour by foreign capitalists; how these foreign capitalists close their factories in their own countries and establish them in China, getting raw materials in China or importing it from elsewhere, thanks to the low Chinese tariff, and exploiting cheap Chinese labour for the manufacture. Quoting from the report on labour conditions in these factories (which produce cotton and silk fabrics, soap and cigarettes and matches), by a Commission containing a majority of European members of the employing class and nominated by the European Municipality of Shanghai, the correspondent gives a vivid picture of the revolting exploitation of Chinese workers, men, women and children. The children enter the mills as workers at five or six years of age. They work by night as well as by day, and for seven days of the week. The shift is never less than twelve hours and it varies from twelve to sixteen hours in succession, with not more than an hour off for a meal. "The children frequently have to stand the whole time they are at work. In many industries day and night work is the rule, there being two shifts of twelve hours each. The Commission heard evidence that contractors obtained children from the country districts, paying the parents two dollars a month for the service of each child. By employing such children in the mills and factories, the contractor is able to make a profit of about four dollars a month in respect of each child." There are in Shanghai alone five British and twenty Japanese cotton mills but the five British mills have roughly half as many spindles and looms as the Japanese twenty. How British and Japanese capitalists have prospered by this exploitation of Chinese children, not to speak of men and women, will be evident from the single fact that while during the boom years of 1919 and 1920 less than two thousand tons of textile machinery were imported into China from England, by 1922, when mill-industry everywhere else was in a bad way the import of machinery in China had risen to 19,319 tons. Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Chamberlain seek to mislead the world by denouncing as Bolsheviks and dupes of the Bolsheviks Chinese workers and students who agitate against this cotton slavery which condemns children of six years to the drudgery of working for twelve hours a day throughout the week. But those who know anything about the part that Big Business and its hand-maid Imperialism play in China, marvel not at the recent revolt but at the patience of the Chinese people throughout the last three generations during which their country has remained under foreign influence. The immediate cause of the revolt is thus summed up by the "New Leader":

"Two weeks ago there began in Shanghai a chain of events which proves that China is passive no longer under an imported industrial system. In a certain Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai three strikes had occurred within two months. In the course of a dispute within the mill the Japanese managing staff shot two Chinese workers dead and wounded seven more. That was too much even for this gentle and pacific people. The students and the organised workers of the city made common cause and marched in a procession of protest down the Nanking Road which crosses the British Concession. The British police opened fire on them and killed nine. Three more were killed on the second day, and 21 on the third, while 300 were wounded. There were no casualties on the British side, and the Chinese state that some victims were shot in the back as they fled. It is this series of butcheries, first in the mill and then in the street, which has roused all China, to strikes and meetings of protest. For a century past we have been teaching the Chinese the great lesson of the sacredness of human life. Did a mob kill the missionary?—the Kaiser took a whole province in ransom. Was a travelling merchant killed by brigands?—we exacted an indemnity in millions of dollars. The lesson has been learned and China dares at last to ask, not indeed for indemnities, but for the punishment of the foreigners who slaughtered Chinese workers on Chinese soil."

The remedy is clear. The exploitation of China is based on the existence of the Treaty Ports with their extraterritoriality. Bolshevik propaganda is not required to induce the Chinese to demand the abolition of the privileged position of the foreigners who abuse it by imposing a wage-slavery on their poor, destroying their industry and handicraft and ruining their administrative structure. But the Chinese are up against a formidable foe—the international money-trust known as the Consortium, in which are united the British, French, American and Japanese Banks and which has thus established a

monopoly of money-lending to her. Like an octopus it has China in its grips and it rules the diplomacy of the Great Powers. It is this Trust which has for three years thwarted the beneficent intentions of the Far Eastern Conference in Washington at which it was agreed that the Chinese Government should be allowed to exercise the elementary rights of increasing its own Customs tariff and that an international Commission should enquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction with a view of finding a basis on which the Powers might relinquish their privileges. It is this Trust whose view Mr. Chamberlain voiced when last week in the Commons he refused, on behalf of Britain, to carry out the solemn pledges of the Washington Conference on these two issues which vitally affect the territorial and economic integrity of China. Fortunately, there are men in England who have a more vivid sense of responsibility to China and her long-suffering people than Mr. Chamberlain and those for whom he speaks. Thus the "New Leader" says:

"Our Fleet and our troops fought in 1840 without disguise to force the opium traffic on an alarmed and protesting China. The plain fact must be stated that in 1925 our warships and our police have intervened as directly to impose on the women and children of Shanghai this hideous system of wage-slavery. We are urging our gigantic armed power, as our fathers used it then, to defy morality and outrage humanity. We have no right to the authority which we have usurped in these Chinese towns. There is no sanctity in the Treaties which our guns imposed to secure our profits in an enforced trade. But so long as we retain the Treaty Ports, Labour must insist that we clear our industrial record without a day's delay. These children call to us for rescue. It only remains to be added that while Soviet Russia has denounced extraterritoriality, Germany and Austria list theirs as a result of the war and that America has just expressed her desire to have the question reconsidered at the earliest moment. But Britain and Japan, who have a dominant share in the exploitation of China, seem to regard other considerations more important than those of humanity and justice."

Notes of the Day.

His Master's Voice.

The diarist of a London weekly gives us a clue to the recent specialisation in Indian history by Lord Birkenhead. The fundamentals of Indian history are difficult to trace, but the searching intellect of the Secretary of State enabled him to establish the "fundamental fact" that British history by the sharp edge of their sword saved Indian civilisation, they hold the land by the "charter" of the sword. Lord Birkenhead's originality will assure him of a fortune if he goes about as a lecturer on Indian history in the intervals of work. The London diarist we mention remarks that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been very helpful to the Secretary of State in formulating his ideas about India. He writes:—

"I have just managed to nose out the interesting fact that Rudyard Kipling is very much in the confidence of the India Office nowadays. His personal connection with the Prime Minister, has, of course, largely helped to bring this about, but his vast knowledge of Indian affairs is very helpful at the present crisis. Also he has the art, rare even among professional diplomats, of keeping his mouth tightly shut."

It is a pity Lord Birkenhead cannot copy his tutor's gift of keeping his mouth tightly shut. Kipling's poems furnish the psalmody of imperial bounders and Lord Birkenhead is a good specimen of the noble breed.

A Just Complaint.

Mr. Jivraj Nenssey's letter, which was published in another column is a timely reminder of the fact that though the G. I. P. railway has been taken over by the State, it will require constant and vigorous efforts on the part of the public to make its Agent and its officials realise that they are public servants. Sir Charles Armstrong has already given expression to the interested scepticism of the company interests regarding the success of State management and has expressed the hope that after some years the railway will revert to private control. We strongly object to this insidious manner of prejudicing the issues and blackmailing an inept enterprise. Mr. Nenssey's letter, however, makes it clear that more bureaucratic nationalisation cannot by itself make the railway administration more responsive to the feelings and needs of the public. Instead of replying to Mr. Nenssey's specific complaint regarding the harassment of passengers through the press, the Agent chose one solitary paper to indulge in undignified sneers about his candidature to the Advisory Committee. The Agent, however, fights shy of publicity and wishes to take refuge behind the Advisory Committee rather than correspond direct with the public. It is incumbent on the public to make the Agents of State-managed concerns realise that they are responsible and answerable to them.

MESTONIAN LOGIC.

ADVICE TO BIRKENHEAD

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE BEFORE 1929.

LONDON, July 5. Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement on 7th July lends interest to an article of Lord Meston in the "Sunday Times" pleading for no constitutional change in India before 1929. Lord Meston says the new constitution like every constitution devised by human ingenuity has defects, but none will fail to yield mutual goodwill. The kernel of the problem is the impossibility to replace one thing which is wanting, namely, will on the part of the extremist leaders in India to enter any political system based on Western models. The extremists cannot endure the thought that the ancient structure of Hindu society should crumble before the forces of democracy which our political reforms will eventually release. Lord Meston points out, however, that the great mass of orthodox Hindus are a little tired of the extravagances and unorthodoxy of the advanced party and generally of the advanced party in increasing numbers distrust Mr. Gandhi in his role of Codin. An overwhelming volume of public opinion even though mostly inarticulate will rally round Government if only Government will take a firm stand which need in no way spell reaction, but defined a policy of adhesion to the new constitution till it was given a fair trial.—Reuter.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

WHY MR. PATEL OPPOSES IT.

AHMEDABAD, July 5. Addressing a large open air meeting last night Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel said that his opposition to the spinning franchise did not mean that he was opposed to spinning and handloom. He welcomed spinning and handloom as supplementary to mill-made cloth which was not sufficient to meet the requirements. He merely wanted to keep the doors of the Congress open for Moderates and Independents if they wanted to enter it. He proposed that there should be different departments in the Congress for carrying on different kinds of activities. There should be for instance a Khaddar Department in charge of Mahatma Gandhi, a Cotton Department in charge of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a Foreign Propaganda Department in charge of Mr. Jannadas Mehta, a Trade Union Department in charge of Mr. N. M. Joshi and so on. There should be a General Department to co-ordinate the activities of the different departments. All parties should work harmoniously within the Congress. They should also, by a majority of votes, lay down a certain programme.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel himself was for the Congress running the next election to the Council on the two issues of refusal of supplies and non-payment of taxes. Members should resist the Finance Bills in the Councils and prepare their constituencies for non-payment of taxes after the Council work was over. He, however, was prepared to consider other proposals of making use of the Councils for the benefit of the people, but then they would work with the equality of the Non-Co-operators and not of the Moderates. A Non-Co-operator minister or member of the Viceroy's Cabinet would work differently from a Moderate member.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta then said there was no unity before the spinning franchise was passed. The Moderates wanted them to give up Non-Co-operation, Boycott, Civil Disobedience, non-payment of taxes. There could be unity only in inaction. They should therefore, begin direct action with the non-payment of income taxes.—A. P.

AMERICAN GRAIN BROKERS' FAILURE

NEW YORK, July 5. The well-known firm of grain brokers Dean, Ontarvia and Company have filed a petition of bankruptcy owing to failure on account of depression in the wheat market.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND PEACE OF EUROPE.

CAMBRIDGE, (Massachusetts) July 4. President Coolidge speaking at the patriotic celebration pledged the United States' moral support to the security pacts in order to preserve the peace of Europe. He added that on no other terms could America be expected to contribute further to the financial revival of the old world.—Reuter.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF SALVATION ARMY.

LONDON, July 4. 50,000 Salvationists with 100 silver bands celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of the foundation of the Salvation Army at Crystal Palace. Proceedings opened with the firing of 60 maroons. The march-past of General Bramwell Booth who addressed the gathering, which was dressed in the most varied national costumes concluded the musical festival.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY SUSPECT ARRESTED IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, July 5. Joshi Mohanlal Koverjee wanted by the Bombay police was arrested in Edward Street on a charge of criminal misappropriation. It is stated that the accused was in the employ of Mr. Naderahill Tatta, a merchant, of Khamballa Hill, Bombay, as clerk and absconded after misappropriating Rs. 4,151.—A. P.

LABOUR ALLIANCE

MINE OWNERS'

PROPOSALS

MINERS' RESISTANCE.

LONDON, June 4. The miners are hopeful of receiving the help of other great Unions in resisting the coal owners' proposals. Mr. Herbert Smith presided to-day over a meeting of the sub-committee appointed to work out the details of the proposed alliance between the miners, railwaymen, transport workers and engineers. The sub-committee was engaged for two hours in amending the suggested constitution of various Unions and further conferences.

What the miners most resent is the suggestion that the owners' profits should become the first charge on the industry and that the minimum wage should disappear from the national Scheme. They regard the proposals as a reversion to the district settlements and the consequent weakening of the Federation. The only hope of averting the biggest miners' fight on record is the owners' suggestion for a Conference on the 31st July when the existing agreement will terminate and the possibility of Government intervention.—Reuter.

SOVIET PROTEST AGAINST POLAND.

MOSCOW, July 5. M. Chicherin has sent the Polish Minister a note protesting against the incidents on the Polono-Soviet frontier, mentioned on 7th instant demanding immediate measures on the part of the Polish Government to secure the real inviolability of the frontier and the formation of a mixed commission to investigate the incidents. The Soviet reserves the right to claim an indemnity for damage during the alleged attack.

A Warsaw message, in reference to the above, says that a Soviet patrol kidnapped a Polish lieutenant on tour inspection, and that two brother officers burned the Russian frontier post as a reprisal. Both these will be punished.

As the Soviet protest is couched in moderate terms no serious consequences are expected.—Reuter.

NIMUCHANA FIRING

MR. PATEL DEMANDS CONGRESS ENQUIRY.

AHMEDABAD, July 4. Mr. V. J. Patel suggests that the Working Committee of the Congress should immediately appoint a Committee of two or three persons to visit Nimuchana and make a full enquiry into the whole affair. He has no doubt that His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar will give permission to such a committee to make an investigation which is necessary in the interests of both the State and the people.—A. P.

"MORE TERRIBLE THAN APPEARS."

AHMEDABAD, July 4. Mr. Manilal Kothari has just returned from Alwar. He says that he has gathered sufficient information to show that the Nimuchana tragedy is more terrible than what appears from the Maharajah's communique. He is again going to Alwar shortly to see the Maharajah with a view to ascertain whether the State is going to publish the report of the Official committee said to have been appointed by it.—A. P.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY OVER.

LAHORE, July 4. The North Western Railway Strike now practically over. During the past week about 2,800 applicants have re-engaged and all shops, sheds and stations are now up to full strength again.—A. P.

HELP FORM BRITISH LABOUR UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3. Lala Lajpat Rai received the following cable from London "remitting through bank £15 for the North Western Railway strikers, five from the Communist Party, five Leicester Trades Council, five Bookbinders' Union. Also the British Trade Union Council has voted £100. I am collecting among the Labour Members of Parliament. Please see monies are properly distributed."

DEATH OF PURI SHANKARCHARYA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PURI, July 3. Shree Shankaracharya, Swami Madhusudanirth Maharaj Govardhan Muth, Puri expired on June 29th. The installation of his successor, Shree Shankaracharya Bharatkrishna Teerthaswami is taking place on the 12th instant. The Bhaktas and disciples throughout the country are invited for doing honour to the departed ecclesiastical head who was a great Yogi and the senior most Shankaracharya.

MR. JUSTICE K. R. IVENGAR DEAD

BANGALORE, July 5. Mr. Justice K. Ramaswami Iyengar, Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore died suddenly of heart failure, last night, at his residence.—A. P.

FRENCH BUDGET.

ADOPTED BY CHAMBER.

M. CAILLAUX'S MINOR REVERSES.

PARIS, July 3. The Chamber has adopted the budget fixing the expenditure for 1925 at 33,163 million francs and the revenue at 33,175 million francs. M. Caillaux suffered two minor reverses in the debate. The first was the Chamber's rejection of a tax on the turnover of foodstuffs and other retail commodities, recommending the substitution of a tax on sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, rice, coal and meat and the second the fixing of the cost of foreigners' identity tickets at 200 francs compared with 14 as at present. The debate lasted the whole night and was sometimes heated, notably the discussion on the Cabinet proposal that Government should share the gross receipts of certain financial corporations, which was adopted.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, June 4. The French reply to the British Note regarding the debt has been received in London and promises a sympathetic consideration of the proposals. The replies of other five nations to whom the circular Note was sent have not yet been received. It is possible that discussions between the British and the French Treasuries will be resumed but a general debts Conference is unlikely.

"HER DEBTS ARE SACRED."

M. Briand has replied to the British Note suggesting that the French Government will submit a proposal for provisionally regulating its debt to Britain. A semi-official statement explains that delay in resuming the Anglo-French negotiations which were interrupted by the fall of Clemenceau was due to M. Caillaux's other pressing preoccupations.

The fact that France will be shortly sending a Commission to America to deal with the question of debts was announced by M. Briand in a speech welcoming the Mission from the United States Ministry of Commerce. He scouted the idea that France was a sort of disturber of peace and a war-monger and said that France did not repudiate her debt which was sacred.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.

400 FRENCH CASUALTIES.

PARIS, July 2. The Senate by 290 votes to nil passed a vote of confidence in the Government on the Moroccan question. A message from Fez says:—A communique states that three successive attacks were made against the camp of Hantleben mobile column but the attacks were repulsed by artillery and infantry. Further eastward there were sharp attacks in the regions of Meis and Condouedmoun. Our troops maintain their position.—Reuter.

400 FRENCH CASUALTIES. In the course of the debate in the Chamber M. Painleve stated that four hundred French officers and men had been killed or were missing since the beginning of the operations in Morocco.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

OPPOSITION IN SENATE.

CAPE TOWN, July 2. In the Senate to-day the second reading of the Mines and Works Act (Colour Bar Bill) was moved, and the speeches hitherto made strongly opposed the Bill. The Senate was adjourned.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN MYMENSINGH

DACOITS KILL WELL-TO-DO BENGALIE.

CALCUTTA, July 4. A report of a bomb outrage has reached here from Mymensingh. The outrage took place on the night of June 28 at the village Kharia within the Muktagacha police station and a well-to-do Bengalee was killed. It is stated that on the night of the occurrence a number of armed dacoits forcibly entered the house of Mr. Kailas Chunder De and demanded all his money and ornaments. Mr. Kailas refused to do so and immediately one of the dacoits threw a bomb at Mr. Kailas. It struck him on the face and burst killing Mr. Kailas immediately. Two other bombs were also thrown to scare away the crowd that had collected near the house. The dacoits then escaped without taking any property. On examination iron nails were found inside the bomb as also some papers with handwriting in Hindi and Arabic.—A. P.

ADMISSIONS IN INDIAN ARMY

RIGHTS OF COLONIES' DOMICILES.

SIMLA, July 4. The Army Department have notified that the gentlemen domiciled in the Crown colonies as distinct from the Dominions are eligible for commissions in Army in India Reserve of Officers. The applications are to be submitted to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London.—A. P.

LORD READING

RECEPTION AT INDIA OFFICE

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

LONDON, July 3. The reception held to-day by Lord and Lady Birkenhead at the India Office in honour of Lord and Lady Reading is described as the most magnificent spectacle seen in London for many years. The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, several ruling Princes, Cabinet members, chief representatives of the Services and members of society. The marble Durbar Hall was decorated in profusion with pink, white and blue flowers. Indians were attired in dazzling ceremonial dress of scarlet blue and gold uniforms and their wonderful dresses with glittering jewels made a gorgeous spectacle. Galleries and terraces were overflowing with a brilliant assemblage of between two to three thousand.—Reuter.

DEBATE ON INDIA.

LORD READING INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, July 2. The House of Lords debate on July 7 will be on the motion of Lord Olivier asking Government whether they can now inform the House of the policy they propose to pursue regarding Indian constitutional questions and moving for papers.

His conferences with Lord Birkenhead now being completed Lord Reading is fulfilling interviews he has hitherto postponed. Yesterday he granted an interview to Professor Gangulee and discussed sympathetically his proposal for a Royal Commission on rural indebtedness. Nearly three thousand guests have been invited by Lord Birkenhead for a reception at the India Office to-morrow to meet Lord Reading.—Reuter.

"NATIVES" OF BRITISH INDIA

GRANTED FULL ELECTORAL RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, July 3. A Bill giving the natives of British India, who are resident in Australia, full electoral rights of citizenship was passed to-day by the Committee of the Commonwealth Senate.—Reuter.

IF MR. PATEL BECAME ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS GOVT.

AHMEDABAD, July 4. Messrs. V. J. Patel and Jannadas Mehta visited the Gujarat National College this afternoon where the students asked them several questions. One of the students asked Mr. V. J. Patel as to what his attitude towards Government would be if he were elected the President of the Legislative Assembly. He replied that it would resemble his attitude when he was the President of the Bombay Corporation.—A. P.

ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN CHURCH.

POONA, July 5. The centenary of St. Mary's Anglican Church was celebrated, to-day by special centenary services, conducted in the absence of Bishop Palmer by the Ven. W. F. M. Hamerton, Archbishop of Bombay. The Church was completed in 1823 but was not consecrated till two years later when on 3rd July 1825 Bishop Heber dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the morning parade service, which was largely attended, Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, of St. Paul's, Poona, was the preacher. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Wilson and a numerous gathering of civil and military officials being present in the Church. At evening, Archdeacon Hamerton preached before another large congregation.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

A Madras message of 4th instant says: The Hon. Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways arrives at Ootacamund to-night from Bombay via Bangalore whence he will proceed on tour in Southern India accompanied by Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent to the South Indian Railway.—A. P. The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Sir Maurice Haywood lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

News having been received by cable of the illness of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson's eldest son, Lady Wilson is leaving for England on Saturday next the 11th July but hopes to return to Poona by the middle of September.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will arrive at Madras on the morning of August 18th from Ootacamund and will return to Ooty on 26th.—A. P.

According to Government order the Hon. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., is to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court during the absence on leave of Hon. Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter, Mr. H. D. C. Reilly I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, is to act as the Judge of the Madras High Court while Mr. C. G. Spencer officiates as Chief Justice or until further orders.—A. P.

BAKRI-ID.

QUITE AT DELHI.

"MOST CRITICAL STAGE PASSED."

DELHI, July 3. The most critical stage in the Bakri-Id festivities passed off quietly this morning. The elaborate police and military arrangements gave absolutely no chance to the riotous. Every approach to the disputed route was strongly guarded by armed police and military. All vehicular traffic including tramways was suspended. Four armoured cars and a detachment of 12th Cavalry patrolled the danger zone. Another detachment of 2nd Devons picketted the important parts of the streets and Magistrates were posted at various distances in the street. Armed police guarded the house-tops and pavements. In fact the street was almost deserted except for the police, military, magistrates and officials when the historic cow of last year was led through by two Mohomedans through the disputed route amidst absolute and solemn silence followed by two police officials and a Magistrate at a distance of fifty paces. Three such cows were led through this disputed route without any untoward incident. Prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders drove through the city from the early hours of the morning advising members of their respective communities to keep the peace. The Chief Commissioner inspected all the arrangements and after they were satisfied that everything was safe and satisfactory the cows were allowed to be taken through Pahari Bazar about 8 a.m. It is stated that with arrangements and police and military precautions nothing untoward was expected to happen. It is admitted now by all that but for these precautions trouble was inevitable. The total number of cows slaughtered till this morning is about one hundred and seventy which is decidedly an increase on the previous year's record.—A. P.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS BUSY.

DELHI, July 3. Although this morning's quiet festivities passed off quietly yet the mischief-makers have not refrained from their dangerous activities. About 12 noon some Hindus reported that an unknown person had thrown a bone and some flesh alleged to be beef in a temple in Telivada in the neighbourhood of Sadar Bazar. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and the police went to the spot and found some bone and flesh. The police are investigating the matter.

Another report was made at the police station that a certain Mussalman was leading a decorated cow through the same Telivada for sacrifice and when some Hindus objected to it he left the cow and ran away. Later, the cow and the boy were produced at the Sadar police station and the Magistrate after recording the statements of both parties allowed them to go. A case has been registered and will be proceeded with after Id.

A report from Panipat says that Bakri-Id passed off quietly there but communal tension is still running very high.—A. P.

LAST DAY PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

DELHI, July 4. The third and last day of the Id passed off peacefully, but not without causing some anxiety to the officials. The military picquets which were withdrawn last evening were not replaced this morning owing to heavy rains. The police picquets were posted as usual. It appears that some Mussalman at a meeting held last night in Bara Hindu Rao mosque resolved to lead another cow this morning through the disputed route and they had accordingly made arrangements, but as soon as the authorities came to know about it they dissuaded the Mussalman and the cow was not taken through the route. The news however created some excitement in the city. Shops are now gradually reopening and it is understood that police pickets now stationed in various parts of the city will not be withdrawn until confidence is fully restored that the city is quiet.—A. P.

TENSION OF FEELING CONTINUES HIGH.

CALCUTTA, July 4. At about ten o'clock last night a large number of Mahomedans armed with lathies tried to enter the dock premises but the police assisted by influential Mahomedans immediately came on the scene and the mob dispersed. Altogether eleven arrests have been made including three Sikhs. The tension of feeling is still very high in the locality.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 3. Id festival passed off at Allahabad without any untoward incident.—A. P.

IN BIHAR

PATNA, July 3. Reports so far received from various parts of the Province show that Bakri-Id passed off quietly.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISCHIEF AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, July 5. An unpleasant post-Bakri-Id incident is reported from Sitapur city. On Friday, the day after the Id, the priest of a certain

"RULE OF SWORD"

HOW BRITAIN GOVERNS INDIA

LALAJI EMPHASISES COMMUNAL UNITY.

SIMLA, July 4. Lala Lajpat Rai addressing a public meeting this evening welcomed Lord Birkenhead's speech at the Central Asian Society in London when the Secretary of State declared that British went to India centuries ago to compose with the sharp edge of sword difference which would have submerged Indian Civilization and that the Britishers now held India by that charter. Lala Lajpat Rai welcomed the speech because it told the world that India was being governed by sword and not by the willing consent of the people. He, however, strongly challenged the glaring historical inaccuracies indulged in by Lord Birkenhead that the English won India by sword. They never came to compose differences. If anything, they augmented the difference. The speech was unwise and unstatesmanlike. But it would at least disillusion those who had pinned their faith on the promises of British. He said the rule of the sword would collapse the moment there was communal unity. He therefore, pleaded for Hindu regeneration because Hindu regeneration and India's regeneration were identical. But Hindus must not be hostile to other communities.—A. P.

REAL CAUSE OF SHANGHAI TROUBLE.

"BOLSHIEVISM WORKING ON IGNORANCE."

SHANGHAI, July 2. A message cabled to the Labour Party of England on behalf of a thousand British residents of Shanghai says that Labour conditions are not the real cause of the present troubles much of which is due to sheer Bolshevism working on the ignorance of those who have not assimilated western education.

The head Chinese foreman of the Shanghai water-works was shot dead in the street to-day. The strike position is unchanged though the general situation is more quiet. Martial law has been proclaimed at Ningpo.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SITUATION.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT NOT WEAKENING.

SHANGHAI, July 4. Four conductors and pointsmen working on tramways were kidnapped from the settlement and taken to Chapei where they were imprisoned, but were released later on the captors learning that Chinese soldiers were coming to rescue. Three Japanese were mobbed by Chinese in the city and had to be rescued by the Chapei police. Other incidents of the day including throwing of stones at tramcars and omnibuses, and theft of food and drink intended for foreigners.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR HANKOW AFFAIR.

AMERICAN VIEW.

HANKOW, July 5. The American Chamber of Commerce has written to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce drawing its attention to the attempts made to throw full responsibility for the Hankow affair on the British authorities, and says: "It so happened that the point in the British Concession was attacked, but as the British naval officer in charge of that post acted for the international community at Hankow, we as part of the combined defence force including Frenchmen, Italians, Japanese and Americans as well as the British must accept our share of responsibility for their action. We stand by them whole-heartedly, and urge you, in all fairness, to co-operate in making this fact clear to the Chinese people"—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SWATOW.

SWATOW, July 4. Anti-foreign demonstrations ended in looting of English and Japanese stores. No foreigners have been so far hurt seriously but the situation is disquieting.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN NOTE OF PROTEST.

MOSCOW, July 5. M. Chicherin has sent Mr. Robert MacLeod Hodgson, the British Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, a note protesting against the trial at Shanghai of a Russian couple named Dosser and demanding their acquittal, maintaining that the documents alleged to belong to Dosser are forgeries.—Reuter.

Thakurdwara found a quantity of flesh and bones alleged to be that of a sacrificed cow inside the temple premises. The matter was reported to the police, but no trace of the mischief-makers could be found. As a protest against this attempt to outrage their religious sentiments, the Hindu shop-keepers yesterday observed a hartal and as the shops and business generally are in the hands of Hindus there was considerable inconvenience to the public. The matter is being thoroughly investigated by the police. No breach of the peace is reported.—A. P.

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

NOT TO BE USED FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS.

NARIMAN'S QUESTION IN COUNCILS.

THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

A few years ago when Sir C. J. J. was elected, great satisfaction was shown by the public of Bombay and showered on the generous donors for providing a long-left want of this city. Since then for a number of years it had become the principal centre of public, civic and political activities in this city and as far as I am aware no restriction of any kind was imposed for any orderly and respectable functions. Only four years ago, one of the most important political conferences in the country was held in that Hall when political leaders of all parties had assembled in a Round-table Conference under the presidency of Sir Sankar Nair, freely to express different shades of political opinion. The holding of that Conference in that Hall conclusively proves that, at least, until that time or period there was no ban on political meetings and the use was unrestricted and unconditional. But of late, a most humiliating and undignified condition is imposed by the authorities before allowing the use of this Hall and the conveners are required to give an undertaking to the Executive Engineer that the meeting or function to be held in the Hall is not of a political nature and that political speeches will not be made in that meeting. Thus even legitimate, though distasteful, political activities that cannot be controlled or restricted by lawful and constitutional means, are sought by the authorities, to be stifled by such indirect and crooked methods and our regret is all the greater when we remember that the donation for the institution has come from an Indian family of some distinction and whose dis-arrangement was, till recently, before he joined the bureaucratic ranks and became an honorable member of the Government, a prominent member of a political party and of several important political institutions. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has perhaps a double control over the institution, in his dual capacity of Trustee for the donors and as an important member of the Government and as far as I am aware this department particularly comes within his jurisdiction. Still this erstwhile Liberal leader meekly allows such disgraceful condition to be imposed and cannot even trust his own net institution like the Presidency Association with an unrestricted use of the Hall. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was once a prominent member of the Presidency Association and if I remember right for some time its Hon. Secretary, still the use of the Hall was refused to that Institution for a meeting to be held under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw Petit to protest against the Bengal Ordinance, because the conveners could not give an undertaking to the Executive Engineer that the meeting would not be of a political nature. I suppose we will have to change its name and instead of being styled Sir C. J. Public Hall, we will have to describe it in the future as Sir Cowasji's Dealing and Opera Hall, to be used only for dancing entertainments, musical concerts or wedding parties or boxing tournaments.

Does the Government expect that by imposing such silly restrictions, and placing such petty-minded obstructions in the way of legitimate activities, it is going to kill political life in this city or convert all upstart and intolentable politicians into true loyalists and its supporters? You may dis-allow politics from a particular Hall or institution, but you cannot oust it from the country and the more you attempt to starve it by such undignified methods the more you will find it fed and flourish by other means.

In the last Parsi meeting held in that Hall in honour of the late Deshbandhu Das, although I was tabbed in the programme as one of the speakers, still on account of this condition I could not speak and in course of time unless these restrictions are removed, this useful and beneficial institution will be practically boycotted and may have to be converted into a Cinema Theatre or an Opera House. I herewith send for publication a number of questions on the subject submitted for the ensuing sessions of the Council and I hope the public of Bombay will strongly agitate to remove the civic disgrace and scandal.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

- (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of Bombay is not allowed to be used for political meeting?
- (2) Is there any clause in the Trust prohibiting its use for political meetings?
- (3) Is the object of the Government to stifle political activities even of a legitimate and non-seditious character?
- (4) If not, what is the object of the said prohibition?
- (5) In case of an application for the use of the said Hall who is to decide whether the object is political or not?
- (6) Are the Government aware that the use of the Hall was not permitted even to such a responsible and respectable body as the Presidency Association and that when Sir Dinshaw Petit or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was to preside?
- (7) Was the said prohibition in accordance with the wishes of the donors or imposed at the instance of the Government?
- (8) Does the Government contemplate removing the said prohibition?

Shimoga, July 5.—The Cotton Exchange has re-opened.—Ruter.

Paris.—Donachue left the nursing home for England.—Ruter.

Spring.—The English football team beat Australia by two goals to one.—Ruter.

HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I send you herewith copy of the letter which I have to-day sent to the Agent, of the G. I. P. Railway. You were kind enough to publish a copy of the letter which the aggrieved party gave me, admitting guilt. The original is with me and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway can have it for asking. But in keeping with the mistaken notion, the Agent has, through one of the representatives of the Advisory Board. This is the wrong way. Further the Agent, instead of replying to the subject matter, like a bureaucrat has indulged in a cheap sneer at my attempt to get on the Board as if there was anything unworthy about it. I am asking him to mend his methods and manners, now that he is a public servant and not an Agent of a private dividend-earning capitalist concern. I will request such editorial action as the matter calls for. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

To,
The Agent,
The G. I. P. Railway,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,
My attention has been drawn to a statement appearing in the "Jame-Jamshed" of 25-5-25 under the heading "Harassment of passengers." I sent out to the Bombay press re: "Harassment of passengers" and I expected that if you replied to it, you would, have sent it to the whole press. However you selected "Jame-Jamshed" and as I do not read this paper I am sorry I did not come to know of it till my attention was drawn to it. But better late than never and I am glad I have had the opportunity of reading what you have to say. And I am sorry to see that the reply is weak indeed. I had expected better of you and much more of the Company you represent, and hence I am disappointed with it, and I am sure so also the public.

I made definite statements in the press, and therefore publicly in connection with "Harassment of passengers" and illustrated by a case in point in which a member of your staff was caught red-handed and he gave a letter of apology admitting the guilt. With such a proof not to be easily obtained, what do you and your Board do? You put in, as apology of a reply a statement in a particular paper instead of the whole press. That may or may not be significant but the proceedings of your Advisory Board as they appear in the "Chronicle" of 5-6-25 make sorry reading.

Alleged harassment by Railway staff of passengers carrying meat, fruit, vegetable etc. This subject which was also brought up by a member of the Committee, referred to an article in the press complaining about ticket-collectors, extorting money from passengers, carrying milk, vegetable, etc., the Chairman said that he had already made some enquiries and asked the writer of the article to furnish him with definite proof of the allegations made and that when this was produced, then they would be investigated further.—A.P.

Therein you admit that you had already made certain enquiries but do not say what the result of the said enquiries is and the report goes to state that you had asked me the writer of the article to furnish him with definite proof of the allegations made and when that is produced, the matter would be investigated. I am sorry I have not heard from you unless your letter to the "Jame-Jamshed" constitutes the reply. This I had not seen till my attention was drawn to it. One would expect in natural course that you would either write to me direct or if you preferred the venue of the press, you will not select one paper, however great your love for it, I may also mention that I have been asked by a member of the Board to give him the proofs. I offered to show it to him and satisfy him, but he wanted the original to send it to you and I have informed him that if you want it and are anxious about it, you can have it for the asking. I do not believe in circumlocution and can not see why you are so shy about asking it yourself if you want it (what can be better proof than the admission of guilt by the party himself) which you can have by asking and it is now a question for you to decide, "To ask or not to ask."

I would have sent the proof to you through one of the members of the Board except for the wrong principle that the G. I. P. Railway is trying to establish, that whenever any information of public interest is asked for, your company refers him to the Board or to one of its members. This is not answering to public and if you consider this as right and proper, the sooner the Advisory Board is dismantled the better, because it is being used like the Monford Reforms as a cloak for irresponsibility. How Mr. M. R. Jaykar so far has not seen through it, is a matter of surprise to me. To illustrate, I quote from the letters, No. W. 2, D-82/12 dated the 12-2-1925 of the acting Secretary to the passengers and Traffic Relief Association which reads:—

RE: MASJID STATION.

"Dear Sir,
"In reply to your letter No. S. N. 856 dated the 5th Feb. 1925. I am directed to state that after discussion with G. I. P. Advisory Committee and after a visit of some of the members of that Committee and some Railway officials to the site, it has been decided to provide an additional set of steps leading down from the new booking office at Masjid to the east side of the station."

I am however instructed to inform you that "in future the Agent will not under take to enter into correspondence about matters that have been discussed with the Advisory Committee or that can be brought to notice of the Railway to that committee, as the information can be obtained by the interested public through

the representatives of the public on the Advisory Committee."

I want to see the right of the public established to correspond with, and being replied to, by the Advisory Board and hence the said I take it, on principle, involved. It will be of interest to you to know that the B. B. and O. U. Railway, occupying in the same position, does not make such claims and it is because of this that redress is asked for and is likely to be given. The G. I. P. Railway Advisory Board must be made to come down from the high pedestal of mistaken notion and dignity and prestige in dealing with the public. It is therefore on a matter of principle, that I refuse to send the proofs, indirectly. If you want it, you can have it. "Ask and you will have it," is my reply. And if you think that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway is above asking you will have to thank yourself for such a false sense of prestige and be sure some day it will lead you into an inextricable bog. Before concluding I trust you will not mind my referring to your irrelevant remarks regarding my candidature as representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Advisory Board of the G. I. P. Railway. If you think that cheap sneers will pass for wit and wisdom, you are deceiving yourself in an attempt to deceive others and in seeking to camouflage the issue raised by my circular letter. It referred to harassment of passengers. What has that to do with the failure or success of my candidature for a seat on the Advisory Board of your Railway.

Something better is expected of the Agents and the henchmen of the G. I. P. Railway Company. I am sorry you have fallen far short of it. The public has had to suffer much too long at the hands of the irresponsible bureaucratic methods of company management, and I am glad that the reign of the company management of the G. I. P. Railway comes to an end on 30-6-25. From 1st July, you, sir, are a public servant responsible to the public opinion and as such you are expected to behave. "Comme il faut." Let me hope that your letter under reply is the last exhibition of the manners and methods of an Officer, who, whatever he was in the past, is to a public servant and who is expected to behave as such. I am sure in your career in India, I expect you know many cases where imperial minded and pulvis officers in position higher than you occupy, have been made to realise their duties to the public. Veram Sap, I trust you will take this communication in the spirit in which it is written and if it makes you reconsider your action, it will have achieved its end and succeeded, in doing good to you and your soul. With kindest regards and love.

Yours faithfully,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

30th June 1925.
THE LATE MRS. HODGKINSON.
Under the auspices of the Catholic Library, a public meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Hodgkinson, was held on Saturday at 6.30 p.m. in the Library Hall, to offer condolence to the husband and to the mother of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and to express their sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.
Mr. Baptista said that they had gathered there to mourn the loss of Mrs. Hodgkinson, who had been snatched away by the hand of unrelenting death, in the midst of the prime and glory of her life, leaving a void in the ranks of the social workers of this city, which was very difficult to fill up. The president narrated the various social and philanthropic activities of Mrs. Hodgkinson. Her love for the suffering was an absorbing passion of her life. She was a good Catholic, a good citizen, and a good corporation. Her death was as much a loss to the city as it was to her family and it was in the fitness of things that they should mourn for her death.
Mr. DeMonte, D. D. moved the condolence resolution, which, having been seconded, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that Mrs. Hodgkinson was more an Indian than a European. She was one of the most successful corporations of her community. Her seat in the Corporation was a new epoch in the civic activities of the city. She was the foremost fighter for woman franchise. She was to a very great extent responsible for the present Rent Act. If she had a seat in the Legislative Council, she should have done much better. For what is just and right, she had no fear to fight for. She was the only European lady who condescended to come and sit on the sands of Chowpatty with her Indian brethren at a meeting held for the release of the Mahatma. In conclusion, Mr. Nariman hoped that there would come forth many such ladies who would devote their life for the good of the public as Mrs. Hodgkinson did.
The resolution was then put to vote and carried in silence, all standing. The following resolutions were then passed:
"This meeting respectfully conveys to Mr. Harry Hodgkinson, and to her mother its sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. That the president be authorised to forward the copies of the resolutions to Commander Hodgkinson and to the mother of the late Mrs. Hodgkinson."

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

30th June 1925.

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JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

DAS MEMORIAL DAY

UNIQUE TRIBUTES

NATION IN MOURNING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As ordered by Mahatma Gandhi the day of July was duly observed as the Deshbandhu mourning day at Aligarh. All shops with a few exceptions were closed in the morning and in the afternoon there was almost a complete halt. At 3 p.m. a procession starting from Achal Talab passed through the main streets, reached Lall Library. Volunteers carrying a Swaraj flag, dressed in black and sang patriotic Urdu poems in memory of the lamented patriot. The Newalkishore hall of the library was full to overflowing where a public meeting was held. Principal Khawja presided. The audience included all Congress, Khilafat workers, past and present. Khawja sahib in few well chosen words, reminded his hearers of the great debt they owed to Mr. Das of reverence memory. Mr. Sherwani Badami said he considered Mr. Das's death as an irreparable loss to the country and its united progress towards freedom.

AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, July 2.
A public meeting of the citizens of Broach, representative of all parties, community and interests, was convened in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Institute on the 1st instant at 5 p.m. when the following resolution was passed in accordance with the suggestions of Mahatma Gandhi:—
"That this meeting of the citizens of Broach places on record its sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country in the sad and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, whose ardent patriotism, deep and abiding love for the Motherland, selfless devotion to her cause and noble self-sacrifice in her service, won for him the love and admiration of his countrymen who regard his death at this juncture as a national calamity."
That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Vasantidevi Das with an expression of sympathy in the sad bereavement of the family.
Rao Bahadur Ambashanker Malji presided, Rao Bahadur Motilal and Mr. Khan Bahadur Burjorji ex-presidents of the Municipality moved and seconded the resolution.

AT PATNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, July 4.
A meeting of the Patna citizens was held on 1st July under Sid Ali Imam's presidency. All sections, from the high Court Judges to the leading practitioners, attended. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Professor Abdul Bari spoke feelingly over the loss of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das.
The Sone River overflowed. Villages on either side are under deep water. Houses were washed away.
There is a strong rumour in Patna that Maulana Mazharul Haq, ex-Bar-at-Law has got an appointment in the Nizam's Dominions.

AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 2.
Yesterday was the day of all-India mourning and prayer in memory of the great Deshbandhu. Baroda observed a *Hartal*, and the school and college boys managed to empty the school and the colleges early in the day. The main procession started from the centre of the city at Mandvi with Shrivant Sampatnara Gaekwad, the brother of His Highness, Abbas Trajhi, Prof. Manikrao, and many other prominent citizens. The procession swelled in numbers so that by the time it reached the Mahatma Theatre where the meeting was to be held it was difficult to accommodate all in the Theatre. The Dewan, Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Suba Mr. Satyavrat Mukerjee, the Chief Justice Mr. Dandekar, puisne judge Mr. Dhurandhar and some other officials had come to take part in the meeting.
After the singing of prayers, Mr. Abbas Trajhi in an Urdu speech explained to the audience the greatness of the sacrifice of the Deshbandhu and proposed Mr. Maganbhai Haribhakti for the chair. After it was duly seconded, Mr. Maganbhai called upon Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla to move the main resolution. Mr. Kantawalla dwelt upon the great qualities of the Deshbandhu.
The resolution was duly seconded by Mr. Satyavrat Mukerjee on behalf of the State officials in an impassioned speech. Mr. Mukerjee paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the departed patriot.
After the resolution was supported by various speakers it was passed in silence by the whole audience standing.

AT BANDRA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the Local Boards' Congress Party, the Bandra Hindu Association, and the Gujarati Seva Mandal, a public meeting of the

Bombay Suburban public was held in the De Luxe Theatre, Turner Road, Bandra, in honour of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das on the 1st instant. Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Peter D'Souza, Balsara, G. B. Trivedi, J. S. Pindi, Bhaisahab Kotval, G. M. Gupta, and Mrs. Saralabai Naik addressed the meeting.

PUNJAB'S DEBT TO DESHBANDHU.

Dr. Sahasrabudh from Lahore:—

The memorial services were held punctually at 5 p.m. on July 1st at almost every place in the Punjab. The Provincial Congress Committee had issued circulars, communiques and posters to this effect. All communities participated. Persons holding different political views paid glowing tributes to the memory of our most universally revered leader the Deshbandhu. The meeting held in Lahore was convened by eighty persons who represented different interests. The rich, poor, high, low, extremists, loyalists, Congressmen non-Congressmen, all vied with each other to pay homage to Deshbandhu. Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs, all had implicit faith in him and he showed us the way to be Indian first and Indian always. We of the Punjab deeply mourn the loss caused by his sad demise and we feel that the future of our Motherland has been adversely affected by the passing away of one of India's greatest sons and one of the most prominent fighters of the battles of freedom. We are growing sick of these quarrels and it would be a fitting memorial to the Deshbandhu if we bring about a change in our present attitude of fighting against each other and unite ourselves to carry on the struggle for which he laid his life to a finish and know no rest till we have reached our goal.

ARRESTS AT RATLAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATLAM, July 4.
It is most unfortunate that the Ratlam Durbar has put unnecessary restrictions even upon social and religious reform movements. The office of the Hindu Sabha has been locked by the police. Swami Gayanand has been arrested and sentenced for six months. Shreemati Kalavati has also been arrested, and kept under police custody. There is great discontent in the town. The Maharaja ought to pay immediate attention to this affair and remove restrictions by releasing the Swamiji and Shreemati Kalavati.

CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL.

A YEAR OF STEADY ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The International Co-operative Day was celebrated to-day at Calcutta. University Institute for Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society. The Hon. Maharaja of Nadia presided. The President read the Governor's message which stated that the Co-operative movement in Bengal had reached a stage at which the organisation and development of societies should be entrusted to non-official workers to take stock of their progress and compare their experiences. The report showed a steady advance and indicated that much remained to be done to inculcate a spirit of thrift and business among members of rural credit societies. Unpunctuality in the payment of loans was far too common and Bengal had still to learn the lesson that true co-operative spirit was not attained until every member did his utmost to inspire mutual confidence and trust. His Excellency wished the movement success.
The President said that what had been achieved in foreign countries could be achieved in India if they all co-operated to bring blessings of co-operation to every home. The Co-operative movement in Bengal had grown by leaps and bounds and to-day a number of societies stood at over 9,000. The total capital invested in the movement was over five crores of rupees while the membership was over 3,40,000.—A.P.

FLOODS IN TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS, July 4.

The Periyar river in Travancore has risen considerably and much of the area watered by it is under water. In these areas the motor traffic has been suspended and schools have been closed. Reports of floods come from Alleppey, Farrur, Alwaye and other stations in north Travancore. At Changanassery big trees and buildings have fallen and the loss on account of floods has been somewhat serious. The prices of paddy and rice have risen.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 5.

The Bay depression is entering Chota Nagpur this morning and has caused some local heavy falls in Orissa and East Central Provinces.
The Arabian Sea Monsoon is apparently reviving in Malabar.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Punjab, Central India East, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, West Rajputana, West Central Provinces and Mysore.
A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, North-West Frontier Provinces, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Margui one inch; Krakpaya one and a half; Akayab four; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibesar and Jalpaiguri one; Hukitola one and a half; Puri three; Angul one; Sambalpur three; Hissar one; Satna four; Jubbulpore five; Jagdalpur one and a half; and Gopalpur one.
Forecast:—Increase in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and extension in West Central Provinces and Rajputana.—A. P.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Bombay Government Gazette of 3rd inst. has published the following report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Bombay Government on the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) No. 2, Act, 1925, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee:—

"We, the undersigned members * of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) No. 2, Act, 1925) have the honour to report as follows:—

1. The main alterations we have made in the Bill are explained in the following notes on the clauses of the Bill:—
Clause 1.—As the present Act will expire on the 31st December 1925 we have thought it necessary to provide that the new Act shall come into operation on the 1st January 1926.
Clauses 2 and 6.—We think that the limit of Rs. 55 in the case of Bombay and Rs. 60 in the case of Karachi suggested in the Bill (exclusive of the additional percentage allowed by the Act) is sufficient. We believe, however, that Salsette calls for special treatment as the conditions in Salsette are not the same as in the City of Bombay. We have, therefore, recommended a limit of Rs. 50 in the case of Salsette, and we situate within the municipal limits of Andheri and Santa Cruz and a basic rent of Rs. 25 for the rest of Salsette.

We think that the duration of the Acts should be extended up to the 31st December 1927.

Clause 3 (2).—Vide notes on clause 5.

Clause 4 (1) (a).—We believe that clause 4 (1) (a) of the Bill will cause hardship as many tenants and sub-tenants who may have sub-let their premises before the 21st day of August 1925 as they were then entitled to do under the law for the time being in force may be evicted. At the same time we think that it is necessary to check profiteering in respect of premises which were sub

INDIAN EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S DEMAND FOR RETURN TO PREWAR RATIO.

ABOLITION OF UNJUST EXCISE DUTY URGED.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Friday, had a Conference with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Baroda the same afternoon. After welcoming Sir Basil back to India, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, President of the Chamber, in the course of his speech said:—

My Committee desire to draw your attention to the uncertain position in which the Indian exchange is allowed to continue and which cannot mean any good to any section of trade or of industries. Even those people who cannot see eye to eye with my Committee with regard to the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government, are agreed that an early settlement of this question is vitally necessary in the interests of trade and industry. It is a misunderstanding that my Committee have ever made a fetish of exchange. What my Committee have rather contended is that the mistake of 1920 should be rectified and that the rupee should be restored to its pre-war relation to gold, so that trade and industry may have a chance to develop and be freed from all anxieties arising from disturbances in exchange. The present chaotic situation may or may not have been brought about by any conscious manipulations on the part of the Government, but no responsible Government would like its motives being regarded with suspicion by the people without taking steps to remove the causes of such suspicion. The recent renewed upward tendency in Exchange is being viewed by my Committee with apprehension in view of its deleterious effects on Indian industry and the further losses that it would inflict on producers.

The tendency shown in this slack season for exchange to rise above 1s. 6d. makes my Committee fear that an attempt will be made in the next busy season to put it up to 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d. While we hope that our apprehensions will be found to be unjustified it may be pointed out that they are not wholly misplaced or groundless, because in referring to the possibility of the Rupee rising to 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d. in the Assembly this year you Sir, observed that it was not in India's interests that there should be so large and rapid a rise in so short a time. We trust that it does not indicate any intention on the part of Government to allow exchange to go to higher and higher levels gradually and the commercial community will welcome a declaration to that effect from Government, because it is entirely in their hands to prevent a further rise through purchases of sterling for Home Charges or for account of the Currency Department and such action can be taken without prejudice to the policy that may have to be ultimately adopted.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE

This brings us to a consideration of the constitution of the proposed Committee on our Currency and Exchange policy. My Committee feel anxious and believe they have the whole of the Indian commercial community with them in this anxiety, that the proposed Currency Committee should have an Indian chairman and the majority of Indians as members. They consider it to be their duty to warn the Government that unless the Committee has such a personnel it will not command the confidence of the public. It will be obvious that unless the Committee commands the confidence of the public it will be merely a waste of public time and money and the whole controversy will be left unsettled. My Committee are obliged to say with regret that their experience of the last two Currency Commissions has been a very sad one. The Chamberlain Commission set aside the recommendations of the Fowler Commission with reference to gold currency, and it was this refusal to give India gold currency in circulation, to which might be largely attributed our present troubles, as it is the continued existence of the token as full legal tender money that is responsible for the mistakes of currency policy in the past few years. Then again the disastrous suggestions of the majority report of the Robinson-Smith Currency Committee are still too fresh to need recapitulation.

If the new Committee is to do any good, its terms of reference should embrace a consideration of the best method and manner in which the gold standard would be effectively established in India with a gold currency actually in circulation. What is of great importance is that Government should not, as they did at the time of the appointment of the Robinson-Smith Currency Committee, prejudge the issue by confining the terms of reference to the gold exchange standard. My Committee are at the same time of opinion that the question of the ratio is not merely a matter of policy, but that this ratio defines the standard unit of India under a gold standard. My Committee would most

strongly protest against any attempt to establish a new par, as it upsets all contractual relations between debtor and creditor entered into since we went over to a gold standard in India and adversely affects all our agricultural population which is seriously in debt. It also seriously handicaps all Indian industries that have been perforce capitalised on this basis during the past 30 years, and my Committee see no justification in a solvent country, as India certainly is for upsetting all such relations and imposing serious injustice and loss on Indian industry and Indian agriculture, and are therefore of opinion that the question of the ratio cannot and ought not to form a part of the terms of reference to the new Committee, whose real work will be to show the way to a return to the gold standard in India as the Cunliffe and other Commissions have done for England in the last 5 or 7 years.

HOME REMITTANCES.

We do not know whether the conditions on which the business of the Currency Department can be handed over to the Imperial Bank are to form a part of the terms of reference of the proposed Currency Committee. But my Committee are strongly of opinion that the time has come when at least the handling of the whole of the remittances of the Government of India and the purchases of sterling or the sale of Council Bills in order to lay down money in London for the Secretary of State should be entirely handed over to this Bank, and my Committee think that it should also now be entrusted with the work of the management of the balances of the Secretary of State in India, this work being done by the Finance Committee of the India Office. My Committee would further urge that this Committee be now appointed without any undue delay so as to make it possible for their report to be placed before the Legislature at their winter session.

AN UNJUST DUTY.

My Committee would once more, in view of the present condition of the mill industry and the essentially unjust nature of the Excise Duty, suggest to the Government that they should now take steps for the abolition of the Excise Duty at the forthcoming September session as the flourishing state of the Revenues justifies such relief. This will afford a much needed relief to the mill industry and at the same time remove a tax which has not a single supporter, either among official or non-official classes.

My Committee would also draw attention to the Japanese competition with the mill industry, which has been much facilitated through the present very depreciated position of Japanese currency, and think that measures to protect the local industry against this exchange depreciation be taken in hand at once. As is well-known, the Dominions take particular care to safeguard their home industries against such abnormal factors, and Australia has imposed a duty on Indian pig iron even when our exchange was at 1s. 6d. because it considered it depreciated. My Committee urge that Government here should be equally alive to its duty to safeguard the local industry and not remain indifferent on the ground that it is merely a transitional stage, because it is just during this transitional period that Japan is enabled to get a strong foothold in Indian markets from which it will be so difficult to dislodge it afterwards. In conclusion, I again thank you on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber for your interview of this morning and hope that as a result of this interview there will be a salutary change in the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member made a lengthy reply, in the course of which he said:— I entirely agree with your view that an early settlement of the future of Indian exchange and currency is desirable. From the first moment of my arrival in India two-and-a-half years ago my aim, frequently expressed, has been to secure the stabilisation of the exchange value of the rupee at the earliest possible moment. But, so long as world conditions and prices were subject to violent fluctuations, I have held the view that relative stability of prices ought to have precedence of stability of exchange, and that to attempt to fix the ratio of the rupee in terms of gold or sterling would be premature, just as it was in 1920. I am afraid I cannot agree with you that the present condition of Indian exchange is chaotic. On the contrary, I hold that the responsible authorities have every reason to be satisfied with the results of their policy hitherto in giving stability to Indian prices, so no other country has enjoyed during the last few years, and in placing our currency in a really strong position, so that there need be no fear of our not

being able to take the first good opportunity of giving it final stability.

RETURN TO PRE-WAR RATIO.

Referring to the Chamber's demand for the restoration of the pre-war ratio of 1s. 4d., Sir Basil said:— May I say without offence that I do think that the Chamber is making a fetish of the ratio of 7s. 4d? I cannot understand why it should regard it as having any special sanctity, and I am unable to agree that, so long as a considerable raising of prices all round must inevitably result, anything would be gained by an attempt to lower the ratio now to 1s. 4d., whether it is done suddenly or by gradual stages. It is not only prices of imported goods or prices of goods such as wheat and rice having a world price which are affected by exchange, but all internal prices, whether connected with local industry or connected with imported goods or goods having a world market, necessarily tend to move up and down in accordance with the value of the counter which is used as the medium of exchange.

A policy which means an increase of prices all round for the consumer, without, so far as I can see, any corresponding benefit to any one in India other than some purely temporary and ephemeral one, cannot, I think, be in the true interests of the peoples of India. I deal with this question at some length in my last Budget speech, and I hope that I then said, "I do not forget that a strong plea for higher prices was made by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at a later stage during the session, but his arguments seemed to me to be based on very much the same grounds as those on which the Minority Report of the Fowler Committee of 1895 were founded, and they were very effectively answered on the spot by Dr. Hyder whose apt quotations from Professor Marshall's evidence before the Gold and Silver Committee of ten years earlier showed that these arguments were already exploded fallacies ten years before the Fowler Committee."

I note that you show some concern at the possibility of the rupee rising beyond 1s. 6d. The same reason for which I would regard a deliberate depressing of the ratio to 1s. 4d. as undesirable, namely that it would upset the equilibrium of prices to the disadvantage of the consumer, makes me unwilling to contemplate in present circumstances a rise to 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d., which would depress rupee prices to the disadvantage of the producer, that is to say, I am still of opinion that great weight must be attached to comparative stability of prices. So long as there is no material change in general conditions, internal and external, which would warrant a revision of this view, I may therefore say, without prejudice to the findings of the Currency Commission or Committee, that we have no desire, in present circumstances, to see a further rise, i.e., a rise above 1s. 6d. which would be approximately the upper gold point if exchange were stabilised at 1s. 6d.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

You will observe that in view of the contemplated appointment of a Commission or Committee to consider the currency and exchange policy of India, it is necessary for me to speak with some caution in regard to that policy. What I say must necessarily be taken as the expression of the views which we, as at present advised, hold. We must naturally reserve our right to reconsider them in the light of the findings of any such body.

In January of this year, His Excellency Lord Reading stated that, if world conditions did not change in such a way as to render such action undesirable, it was the intention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India to institute an enquiry within about twelve months hence. The Legislative Assembly at Delhi was anxious that the enquiry should take place earlier. You have quoted a part of the Resolution, passed by a majority of the Assembly but not accepted by the Government. May I remind you that, so far as the constitution of the Committee was concerned, the Government and the majority of the Assembly were prepared to come to an agreement on an amendment which asked that the Committee should contain adequate and satisfactory Indian representation? The reason why that amendment was not adopted had nothing to do with the constitution of the Committee, but with the question of the date at which it should be appointed. I can assure this Chamber that there is every intention on the part of Government to do its best to secure adequate and satisfactory Indian representation when it is appointed.

WIDE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

As regards the terms of reference, it was made clear in the course of the debates in the Assembly that the reference should be wide on. There is no intention, for example, to narrow it in such a way as to require the Committee, whether it is in India's interest or not, to report in favour of a gold currency in circulation. I would draw your attention to the fact that England, in reverting to the gold standard, has now deliberately made its notes inconvertible, and has no apparent intention of reverting to the "wasteful system which was in vogue before the war of using sovereigns in circulation. Gold will be confined to its more necessary function as a medium of international exchange. It seems to me that this a precedent which may be of very great assistance to the Committee in formulating their views as to the future system of currency for India.

One of the subjects for examination by the Commission or Committee would obviously be the question of the transfer of the business of the Currency department to the Imperial Bank. I note the views of your Chamber that the handling of the remittance business of the Government of India and the management of the balances in London should be handed over to the Imperial Bank. Opportunity will no doubt be taken by your Chamber to press these views before the Commission or Committee.

Sir Basil then referring to the strange rumor that he was to become Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India,

said that he had never coveted the distinction. He continued:—

FIXED EXCHANGE RATIO.

I observe that it is apparently the view of the Chamber that we should not wait for the enquiry before fixing the ratio, and I gather, though I am not quite sure whether this is their intention, that they would like to suggest that, if fixation at 1s. 4d. now is ruled out, it is certainly so, immediate action should be taken, whether by an alteration of the statutory ratio to 1s. 6d. or otherwise, to secure that exchange shall not rise above 1s. 6d. pending the recommendations of the Committee. If it is accepted that action be taken deliberately to reduce exchange below 1s. 6d. at the present time, and that an automatic measure for expanding currency during the next busy season is desirable, the views of the Chamber as stated by you, Sir, suggest to me that you would like statutory action taken to alter the ratio at once from 2s. to 1s. 6d. If this is really your view, it is one to which I am sure the Government of India would give due consideration of put forward with the authority of your Chamber.

So long as the statutory ratio remains at 2s., the method by which currency can be expanded must remain the method followed with, I think, useful results during the last few seasons, namely, the creation of currency in India against an addition to the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve in London. I see that you are still doubtful in regard to the explanation which I gave in the Legislative Assembly last session that the price at which sterling deposited in the Paper Currency Reserve is calculated makes no more than a book-keeping difference. I assure you it is so.

REMISSION OF TAXATION.

I am glad to see that you have not endorsed the suggestion that, instead of making a change in these ways and means, the Government of India might have resorted to taxation to a larger extent than they did. Those who do so have fallen into the error of which I have already spoken, of confusing the ways and means budget with the budget of revenue and expenditure. If as I hope may be the case, the actual outcome of the year 1924-25 shows a surplus slightly larger than the figure given in the revised budget, this relates to a year which is closed and has no bearing on the question of whether or not we could afford to remit taxation in 1925-26. The estimates which I gave for the year 1925-26 for the revenue and expenditure budget were based on the best figures available and nothing has happened since to enable me to revise them in any way. It is surely a non sequitur to suggest if the revenue surplus for 1924-25 is slightly higher than the revised estimate, this would justify Government in reconsidering at the present date the decision arrived after the most careful and prolonged consideration in regard to the Cotton Excise Duty. I do not think either you or I can add much to the discussion of that subject at this stage. Our respective positions are fully understood by each side. We are agreed that the duty must be abolished. You would like to see it abolished now even without regard to financial considerations; the Government of India have every intention of abolishing it as soon as financial considerations permit.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

In regard to the question of Japanese competition with the mill industry, I have noted very carefully the expressions which you have used, and as you are no doubt aware, I have already had an opportunity of discussing this matter yesterday with the Millowners' Association. I was not in a position to say what may or may not have transpired in regard to this matter during the time that I have been absent from India, and as it affects the Government of India as a whole and the Commerce Department even more directly than the Finance Department, I must confine myself today to promising to draw attention immediately on arrival at Simla to the views which have been put forward to me on the subject in Bombay.

THE CONVERSION LOAN.

I have now dealt with all the subjects which were referred to in your speech. Before concluding, I should like to say one word more about the conversion loan. Our ability to do without a cash loan this year should I think be a strong influence in securing support for the conversion loan. I trust that all those who are interested in the prosperity of the business and commerce of India, and indeed all who have the interests of India at heart will give full support to these issues and do their best to secure general support for them. It is of immediate and direct interest to everyone in the country that our conversion programme should prove a complete success, and this is our first step on the road. The terms are, I think, attractive. They have been made deliberately and intentionally attractive, and for that reason it is perhaps improbable that the next conversion issue will offer such good prospects to the investor.

At the conclusion of the Finance Member's speech, a short discussion ensued in which several prominent members of the Committee took part.

Mr. Manu Subedar asked whether Government had made up their minds to maintain exchange within the gold points round 1s. 6d. and whether they intended to use their resources in the event of the season being bad and exchange going down to prevent it from falling below that point. The Finance Member said he was not prepared to give an answer to that question.

Prof. Shahi wanted to know what would happen to the hoards of silver if gold standard was adopted and legal tender value of the rupee limited. Sir Basil said Government could not demote rupees without giving something in return or even gold.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said there was no justification for the inference

drawn by Sir Basil with regard to the loan programme that the Committee wanted all anticipations regarding loans to be dropped in the budget. He also asked whether the Finance Member did not agree that the rise in the exchange, even of a twopenny was a subsidy to importers of 121 per cent.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna in his concluding remark referred to the services rendered by Sir Basil Blackett in balancing the budget, the separation of railway from general finance, reduction of military expenditure and financial relief in the nature of emergency currency.

DR BESANTS' MISSION.

PARTING MESSAGE TO INDIA.

MADRAS, July 4.

Dr. Annie Besant in the course of her parting message to India from Bombay which is published in to-day's "New India" explains her present mission to England and commends to the Indian public her book entitled "Shall India Live or Die?" now in the press which is an amplification of her previous articles in "New India". It expounds the thesis of the inefficiency of the present system of Government in all vital matters. She says: "Nothing but Swaraj can save India from death; those who think that the Commonwealth of India Bill is too imperfect to support should surely frame another on the lines on which they prefer it drawn up by a body as representative as the National Convention and giving to India as complete a power as is given by the Commonwealth of India Bill. If I were universally despised because he fiddled while Rome was burning surely history will visit with even severer condemnation those who quarrel over petty matters when this country is dying. The immediate work for those who stand by the Bill is to popularise it especially in the villages and to lay strongly and well the foundations for a great agitation in support of it during the next year." She then explains the policy of "New India" as home rule or Swaraj in union with Great Britain, as a self-governing nation within the federation of free nations owning King George V as Sovereign and confesses that he had not a single rupee of gain from "New India" ever since it was started. The price of "New India" will be reduced to one anna from July 14th.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR SANDHURST

SIMLA, July 4.

The following five Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst to attend the course commencing about the 1st September, 1925:—(1) Ahmad Jan, son of Captain Hissamuddin, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Indian Territorial Force, Major and Honorary Lieut. Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Bahadur, 4th Battalion 15th Punjab Regiment, (3) Fazal Rahman, son of pensioned Risaldar Major Abdur Rahman Bahadur, late 20th Lancers, (4) Ajit Kumar Mullick, son of S. K. Mullick, Bar-at-Law Calcutta, (5) Kumar Shri Dhanraj Singh, son of Kumar Shri Dan Singh, commandant, Imperial Service Lancers, Bhavnagar State.—A. P.

"PARIVARTHAN"

The New Alfred Parsee Theatrical Co., which has been in our midst for the last 2 months, has recently staged a new social drama in Hindi, by name "Parivartan" or "Climbing of Vicious ladder." This social play was excellently played by the efficient actors of the Company. The play exposes the evil deeds of vicious persons who live on the wages of shame of innocent young Hindu women who were dragged out of their hearth and home unknown, unnoticed by anyone.

The play is well written just suited to the present-day exposing as it does the deeds of society-volves who, posing themselves as good men do vilest deeds in this world. In this play one Saraswati, when she was young, was carried away and brought up by one Behari Lal with the foul motive of living on her wages of shame after entrapping rich and well-behaved young men. A gang, headed by Behari Lal, was arranged for the purpose. A rich man fell into their net and was easily entrapped by the sweet songs of Saraswati, whose name was changed as "Chanda", a beautiful songstress. Beharilal tutors her to induce the rich man to write of the whole of his property in her name. At home the rich man's wife shunned ill-treated by him, went to Chanda's house in the guise of male-servant, to see that her husband was brought home safely. After thrilling development, at the end Chanda was found out as none but Saraswati, sister of Laxmi, wife of the rich man. Saraswati led the life of a Sadhu by conducting a rescue home for the fallen and destitute women.

Mention may be made of the excellent acting of the persons who took the parts of Laxmi, Ramsani Vidhya, rich man and the lawyer.

Mr. Baburao Ramji Patil a pleader of Malkapur and Mr. Kordo also a pleader of Buldana have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Buldana District Council. This election completes the list of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the four district councils in Berar.

THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article on this subject in which you have been good enough to quote my opinions of the subject may I beg to point out that the adoption of the "rental basis" of assessment is not due to any double dose of original sin on the part of the "bureaucracy" but simply because the Settlement Officer finds it is the only holding ground amid the shifting sands of the data with which he has to deal. I may also point out that in collecting this data the greatest care is taken as every individual case whether of sale or rent is scrutinised before it is admitted into the statistics. There is the further safeguard that the statistics are taken into account when making proposals not by individual villages but by groups and when a similar rate if rent is found to run through a series of adjoining villages it is at least a fair inference that the statistics represent the average rate of rent for the area.

I may add that if any economic genius will come forward and produce a basis of assessment more sure than that of rent no one will be more pleased than Settlement Officers, whose only object, extraordinary as it may appear, is to do their work in the most efficient manner and with the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the rural population. In which connection I may point out that if there is one thing which is certain it is that during the present regime there has been an enormous reduction in the rate of assessment as compared with that of pre-British times. Thus, to take one instance, the basis of the assessment made by Akbar as given in the "Ain-i-Akhari" was one-third of the gross produce converted into cash rates on the average of 10 years' prices, whereas the present proportion of the gross produce taken in the Konkan, by way of example, is not more than one-twelfth at the outside. It would be interesting in view of these facts to know on what you base your charge against the "bureaucracy" of harshness in the rate of assessment.

Turning now to the suggested alternative for the rental basis that of net produce, I may first remark that this system has already been tried at the time of Mr. Pringle's settlement of the Indapur taluka of the Poona district in 1827, but proved a hopeless failure on account of the high rates of assessment which it produced, which were about three times those fixed by the present system introduced by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1836 in the same taluka. To anyone with practical experience and who has not an axe to grind this proposal must appear entirely futile. For instance, to take what is merely the first step in the process of discovering the net produce, that of calculating the gross produce, how is this to be done? Lands grow different classes of crops at different times and the output of the crops varies indefinitely according to the character of the season, specially in a district like Bijapur where I have seen adjoining villages with 12 annas and 4 annas crops respectively. In Gujarat I have seen 18 different crops in the same field in one year, and how on earth you are to find the average output of all these passes belief. But, an even more important point, the output varies indefinitely for the different qualities of land and the present classification sorts of the Bombay survey recognises at least 40 different varieties of "dry crop" apart from the other categories such as "rice, sugarcane, etc., and the attempt to discover the output for all these different qualities separately must obviously be hopeless. Then it will be necessary to discover the varying proportions which every separate field in the Presidency contains these different classes of land and arrange the assessment accordingly. But this is only the beginning and the next problem is that of discovering the cost of cultivation which is even more hopeless, though I will not take up your space by going into details. The fact of the matter is that this question of "net produce" is a bog in which the first step plunges one in to the waist and from which extrication is impossible, and every practical agriculturist who is at the same time impartial will tell you the same thing. As for the figures quoted in your leader they refute themselves, for

(1) If the expenses of cultivation are 50 per cent more than the receipts it is inconceivable that anyone should be fool enough to pay an average price of Rs. 1,000 per acre for the pleasure of losing his money.

(2) If there are no profits where the rents come from? And surely on the figures the first to be done should be to abolish rent which must be far more harmful to the actual cultivator than the small amount of the Government assessment!

(3) This assessment comes to less than 4 per cent of the total expenditure. It would be interesting therefore if you would kindly explain where the enormous benefit of a reduction would come in or how such an assessment can in any way be styled as oppressive.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that such of our figures simply defend their own object and display no close proof of special compilation so clearly that they can only arouse derision and lead to the defeat of the cause, they are meant to support.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. GORDON,
Collector.

Bijapur, July 2.

NABHA DAY

AMRITSAR, July 4.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in a statement explains all the district organisations to observe the Nabha day as the Nabha day on which special prayers are to be offered for the restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha to the Gaddi.—A. P.

OUR TOKYO LETTER.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN JAPAN.

ROUS THOUGHTS BILL.

U-MARU TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, May 5.

As years roll by, May Day demonstrations in Japan are growing more in size and importance. The day chosen by the Proletariat of the world as its annual festival, was celebrated in the principal towns and chief labour centres of Japan on a scale which speaks volumes for the awakening to class consciousness of the teeming masses in this country. Never before since Japanese labour was permitted to celebrate the occasion, have there been such spontaneous outbursts of mass-energy as on the first of this month. It is not the ignorant crowds that go to swell numbers, by way of curiosity only. The powerful police batons ready to strike on the most flimsiest pretext would have cowed down the participants if such were the case. It is an ardent desire for emancipation from the iron chains of class rule that invites a large and yearly increasing volume of crowds to take part in the processions. There the unpropertied classes find a common platform to ventilate their grievances against tyranny and exploitation.

Slowly and steadily, the time-worn ideas of master and servant around which the entire fabric of the Japanese social structure had been woven, for the last many centuries, are now becoming a thing of the past. Five years ago, May Day demonstrations were quite a negligible factor in Japan. The utmost interest that an average Japanese took was to glance at a few newspaper items of the parades that were held and then suppressed by the iron hands of police. Things have undergone a great transformation within a very short space of time. May Day now is a festival and an institution that has won a place for itself in the hearts of working and the intellectual classes. It bids fair to become an annual event, with its popularity increased by leaps and bounds, for all those who claim to be the members of the Proletariat. The persistent efforts of the authorities in Japan to stifle the legitimate cries of labour have only resulted in giving more impetus to the cause of labour and socialism in this country.

The right of labour to be recognised as a great political and economic factor is now admitted even by people who would have found it simply outrageous to do so a few years before. The May Day demonstrations in Tokyo and Osaka this year, could be taken as an index of the way the wind is blowing. According to the most conservative estimates, the number of participants from all walks of labour activities in both the cases was 15,000 and 20,000 respectively. These figures could have been easily multiplied by the participation of a large membership of the middle and unpropertied classes but for the veiled threats of the police to black-list any such daring souls. The crowds this year were the most orderly and well-behaved for such occasions. The police surveillance was as strict as usual while the rattling sabres of the guardians of law and order that walked besides the rows of workmen, elicited sneers and laughter from the onlookers on both sides of the thoroughfares through which the processions passed. The police forces had been mobilised from every possible quarter that lent humour as well as pathos to the whole affair.

A most satisfactory feature of the May Day processions, this year, has been the participation in large numbers of the Korean workmen employed in Japan. Labour has common foes in every nook and corner of the globe, as the capitalist system dominates the life of people practically everywhere. It would go a long way to strengthen their forces if the working classes of Japan and Korea—now destined to live under the same authority—could make a common cause and work in a spirit of brotherhood and fellow-feeling. Another most striking feature that deserves particular mention is the growing number of women workers who have begun to stand side by side with the men in their fight for the betterment of social and economic conditions among themselves. Women in large numbers were conspicuous by their presence in the processions that demonstrated the strength as well as aspirations of labour, four days ago. Japanese industry depends a great deal on woman labour. The female operators in most of the spinning and weaving mills of the country are made to work like actual slaves. Their weakness has always been to the advantage of capital and they are bled to work quite mercilessly. It is a happy sign of the times to witness a spirit of awakening to a sense of responsibility among the Japanese women workers.

On the first of May, the number of arrests was insignificant when compared to former years, but the severe handling of a newspaper reporter and a high official of the Metropolitan Police Board, in plain clothes, are giving a very uncomfortable time to the police circles. Those of the workmen who gave full liberty of operation to their batons of authority now find it hard to withstand the wrath of their masters. Mr. Kawamura, a reporter of the *Toroku Choho* of Tokyo, was imprisoned enough to make an inquiry regarding certain arrests. It was as a part of his

professional duties that he made such inquiries but the over-excited policemen saw Bolshevism on all sides and subjected the innocent reporter to a very severe beating. Mr. Kobayashi, Chief of the Labour section of the Metropolitan Police Board, was also made to taste the baton of his very subordinates when he objected to the arrest of certain innocent people who had the audacity to shout "Banzai" before the Imperial Palace at Tokyo. The identity of both the victims having been revealed later on, there seems to be a great deal of heart-searching going on in the higher police circles. A local organ very aptly puts the whole thing in a nutshell and remarks: "The police in Tokyo seem to have done their best to create a riot on May Day."

PEACE PRESERVATION LAW.

The last session of the Imperial Diet enacted some very important pieces of legislation. The passage of the Manhood Suffrage Bill and its promulgation on this very day when these lines are being written, has increased the number of voters from 3 to 13 millions at a bound. On the other hand, the Peace Preservation Law that also received its seal of approval from the same body is an anachronistic and reactionary measure. One wonders how such conflicting parts have been played by the same legislature. For the authorities in Japan, the shadow of Third Internationale is like a giant spectre. The formal opening of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, to-day, and the adoption of Universal Manhood Suffrage have proved too much for the conservative factions. The Government finding it necessary to appease their wrath hit upon the enactment of a law that would consign the personal liberties of the people to the mercy of police and the judiciary. Very drastic and arbitrary powers have been given to the authorities of both these departments. The abuse of such powers, when they exist, is always a matter of course.

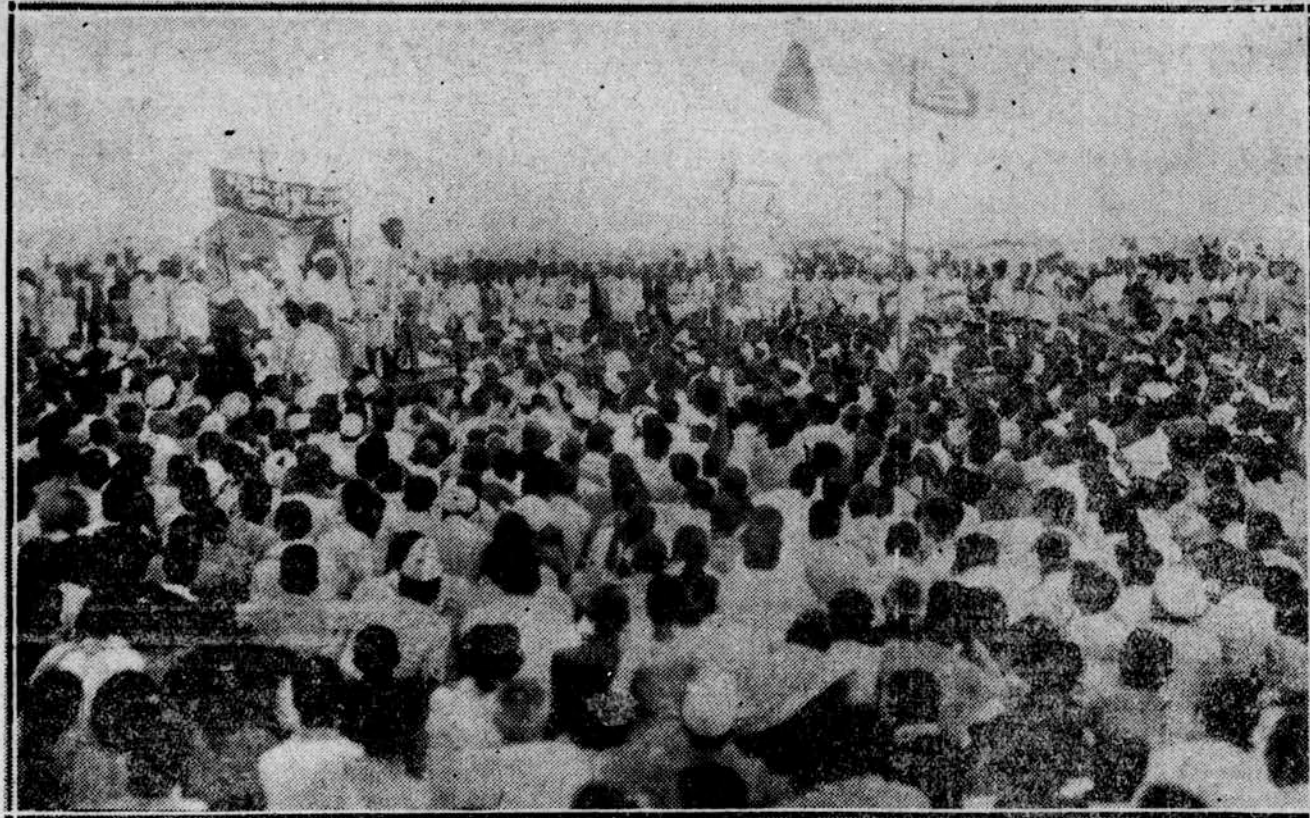
In the language of the newspapers, in this country, the Peace Preservation Law "owes its birth to the privileged classes, whose ignorance of the actual conditions in Russia makes them hold that country in great dread, and to those who are obsessed by conservative ideas." In other words, the new law is a monument to the timidity and simple-mindedness of Japanese statesmen. The Dangerous Thoughts Bill or the Peace Preservation Law as it is called, penalises certain actions which "may be very undesirable, but they are described in terms that there must be considerable danger of perfectly innocent men being prosecuted under the terms of the Act." It appears, the Government is acting with great circumspection with regard to the operation of this act which has been condemned by every liberal minded man in Japan. The vernacular newspapers in a chorus of protest and without a single exception, raised their voices against the enactment of this harmful piece of legislation. It was, nevertheless, passed in the teeth of such a strong opposition.

JAPANESE LABOUR PARTY.

Undaunted by threats or the enactment of anti-socialist laws, the working classes are seriously considering the reversion to constitutional methods. This has caused a great and an unbridgeable schism in the ranks of the Japan Federation of Labour. The majority advocates taking a leaf out of the book of the British Labour party, while the minority—a very large one—prefers to remain faithful to the old policies of taking direct action instead of reverting to parliamentary methods. The leaders are busy patching up their differences, but it seems to be a foregone conclusion that a very large number of members will secede from the Federation rather than bow to the will of the majority. At a national conference of the Federation held at Kobe, some weeks ago, it was announced that plans for the formation of a Labour Party were in contemplation and might be expected to take a concrete shape in course of time. Mr. Akamatsu, Chief of the Political Bureau of the Federation, is reported to have announced the following outlines of the Labour Party in contemplation:

1. The party to be composed of industrial workers, and not of labour unions.
2. The chief planks of the party's platform to be: Nationalisation of basic industries and land, participation by organised labour in the management of in-

DAS MEMORIAL DAY.



Press Photo Bureau.

A view of the huge meeting held at Tilak Ghat, Triplicane Beach, Madras on the 1st instant.

"WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS."



NOW BEING SHOWN AT THE PATHE CINEMA.

dustries, and legal methods of realising those ends.

Another movement on similar lines that receives its impetus from the intellectual classes, especially professors of universities, socialist thinkers and writers, is for the formation of Proletariat Party, the nucleus of which is to be supplied by the Seiji Kenkyukai (Society for the Study of Politics). This latter organisation is composed mostly of socialists of the Fabian school and a sprinkling of the followers of Karl Marx. The promoters are fully cognisant of the obstacles that lie in their path and the bitter fights that lie in store for them against the existing political parties which have millions in cash to back them. They are prepared for the worst and the continuation of a struggle for 10 or 15 years, to achieve their ends. A majority of the newly enfranchised are salaried people or men with no property. Their interests are more linked with the labouring and socialist classes than those of capitalists who dominate the field of politics now. These solid facts are extremely hopeful for the successful future of a Proletariat Party or a Labour Party in Japan. The existing political parties also are making hurried efforts to renovate their party planks and remould them in such a manner as to enlist the sympathies of the poor and working classes. It remains to be seen on which side the lot of the newly enfranchised is to be cast at the next polls. A new election may be held next year or a couple of years later, but even the most veteran political observers find themselves at sea regarding the probable results. Whatever happens, the future of labour politics in Japan is not discouraging.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The freighter, Raifuku-maru, of the Kokuni Kisen Kaisha, sank quite recently off Halifax and the entire crew of 80 Japanese went down with the boat. The British steamer Homeric responded to the distress calls and reached the scene of disaster while the Raifuku-maru was foundering and the crew struggling for their lives. It is alleged the Captain of the Homeric acted in a very inhuman manner and made no efforts to save the drowning Japanese. Some eye-witnesses on board the Homeric took photographs of the sinking ship and also of the crew that perished while swimming to and fro for their lives. The White Star Company, the owners of the Homeric, have done their best to exonerate the captain of all the imputations that have been levelled against him, but there is concrete and circumstantial evidence against the conduct of the British captain by men of good social standing who were passengers on board the Homeric. It is reported that many lives of the Japanese crew could have been saved if the life-boats from the Homeric had been lowered as many of them were swimming and others being carried by the currents towards the Homeric.

The Japanese press is bitter in its comments at the alleged cruel action of a

captain who ought to have upheld the best traditions of British mercantile marine. One can not easily dismiss the charges that have been laid at the door of the British captain as they are supported by facts and the testimony of impartial eye-witnesses of White nationality.

The "Osaka Asahi," which stands on the top of the entire Japanese press as regards circulation and reliability, gives prominence to the following cable from its New York correspondent:

"One of the Homeric's passengers declared: The conduct of the British captain is a serious blot on the fine traditions which have always been the pride of British sea-farers. In his statement, the captain related that after the disappearance of the Raifuku-maru not a single survivor could be seen, but I saw several of the crew struggling in the sea for some time." A younger brother of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, also said: "The Homeric left the scene almost immediately when the Raifuku-maru sank, leaving the drowning Japanese to their fate, and many of the Homeric's passengers were exasperated at the Captain's attitude." A Colonel who was one of the Homeric's passengers, likewise stated: "I am a shipping businessman. From what I saw from aboard the Homeric the rescue of some of the Raifuku-maru's crew would have been possible. The fact that the captain cruelly left them to their fate cannot be passed over. The captain wanted his passengers to endorse his statement in order to justify his conduct. I told the captain that what he had done was quite inhuman. He begged me, almost kneeling before me, not to say anything. The Captain also said that the crew of the sinking vessel were only Japanese—that there was not a single White man among them."

AROBINDO GHOSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The dread of the privileged Press of this country of the type of the "Times of India" against any sort of active political life in a dependent people has been fully exposed by the comment of that notorious journal of Anti-Indian reputation. Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's invitation to Babu Arobindo Ghose to take up the political leadership of Bengal—the "Times of India" says "either the Government will do their duty and arrest him on his arrival in British India, which will be an admirable pretext for the revival of the Bengali Extremist Movement, or he will be allowed to remain at large in which case the timidity of the Government will be held up to ridicule and contempt." By whom?

Now Sir, the quotation indicates two things though indirectly. Firstly, that there is a standing warrant valid for all time against the great Bengali patriot who is at present sojourning in Pondicherry—practising "Vogues"—but we all know there is no such thing; and secondly, that no lover of his country and her freedom is safe under the

SHANGHAI SHAHIDI JATHA.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the procession held on Friday last in honour of the Shahidi Jatha from Shanghai which arrived in Bombay last week.

administration of the 'most civilised government in the world.'

The historic Alipore Conspiracy Case in which Babu Arobindo was charged with capital crimes, and his equally historical acquittal under the late Deshbandhu Das' able and miraculous defence which established his absolute innocence is still green in the memory of the people. That he retired to Pondicherry with his innocence fully vindicated, is therefore, beyond any doubt. Hence the "Times" innuendoes and insinuations would serve no other purpose except to betray its want of moral courage.

To a dispassionate observer who reads the "Times" article, it would appear that the chief crime that Arobindo is guilty of, is that he spoke and wrote better English than most Englishmen and that he wanted his countrymen to take to the service of the Motherland as the Commandment of their God Terrible crime! It estranges the same motives that it, and others of its ilk, used to attribute to the late Deshbandhu, viz., that though these leaders condemned violence in public they were encouraging it secretly and that they are responsible for such dastardly outrages. It concludes, by inviting Arobindo Ghose to complete the work left unfinished by Deshbandhu Das. Mahatma Gandhi has lost the last vestige of his world-reputation as the propounder of a new religion, the religion of peace; for it seems that the Mahatma by so doing condones violence and anarchy. Strange conclusions of curious brain! Could not such opponents of Ind think this association of such a pure and saintly man like Mahatma Gandhi further goes to confirm the innocence and purity of the Pand'chery recluses?

Allow me, Sir, to state in conclusion that I have heard it said that when a certain notable from British India travelled to Pondicherry to give his respects to the great Pongait Yogin he asked him (Arobindo) when he would come back to (British) India to his former field of actions. He (Arobindo) is said to have replied, "When my God commands me." It is still vivid in the memory of the Indian Nation that Nationalism was the religion that Babu Arobindo Ghose had accepted and followed and as such his country was (is) his God. Now the Nation calls him back to lead it to victory. The Nation is the country, and the country is his God. And hence the Nation's call is his God's command. Will he then come back?—Yours etc.,

C. K. N. S.

WITHDRAW ARMED ALIEN FORCES!

I. L. P. DEMAND ON BRITISH GOVT.

The Independent Labour Party (Great Britain) has issued a statement declaring that the revolt of the Chinese workers is justified. It refers to the terrible conditions under which Chinese children work in the Shanghai factories, and continues, "If the protest of the Chinese workers against these conditions has the appearance of an anti-foreign movement, that is because foreign capital, freed from legislation which restricts its exploitation of human life in Europe, and backed by the armed force of the Great Powers, has invaded China in the pursuit of gain."

"The I. L. P. demands the immediate application, in all factories which enjoy foreign protection, of labour legislation worthy of European standards."

"It demands the withdrawal of the armed forces which have been used to repress the strike, and assures the Chinese workers of its sympathy with their just protest, and its indignation at the butchery which they have endured."

"The I. L. P. denies that the Great Powers have any moral light whatever to occupy Chinese cities, or to usurp jurisdiction over Chinese territory. It believes that the present anarchy is largely due to the export of arms from Europe to Chinese adventurers, and demands the suppression of this traffic."

"It calls for the immediate revision of the system of extra territoriality embodied in Treaties forced upon China, and for the fullest recognition of the right of the Chinese people to manage their own affairs."

The Executive Committee of the National Minority Movement issues a statement urging all British workers to respond fully to the appeal, on behalf of the Shanghai

workers, made by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

"WITHDRAW AT ONCE."

It also calls upon all trade unionists, through their respective unions and affiliated bodies, to force the British Government to withdraw at once all armed forces now infesting Chinese territory. Demand that your Executive Committee take action immediately through the General Council of the T. U. C."

The delegates at the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ben Turner, on Saturday passed a resolution protesting against the use of British armed forces in Shanghai, and calling for their withdrawal.

At a Labour Women's Day demonstration at Walthamstow on Saturday a resolution calling for the withdrawal of alien troops from Shanghai was passed. Mr. George Lansbury, who supported the resolution, remarked that the conditions were so bad that even the American and British missionaries were on the side of the strikers.—"Daily Herald."

TROTSKY ON SHANGHAI

Trotsky, writing in "Izvestia," comments, according to Reuter, as follows, on the Shanghai strike:—

"Part of the foreign Press, and particularly the English Press, is ascribing the bloody events in China to alleged intrigues by Moscow, and is accusing of Bolshevism all Chinese students and workmen who resist foreign interference in Chinese affairs."

"This only makes Bolshevism more popular among the wide masses of the Chinese people. The English Press itself suggests to the Chinese the just idea that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics favours the national liberation of China."

A Cambay correspondent wires:—A meeting of the Mahomedans of Cambay held on Tuesday under presidency of Mohiuddin Khan Sahib Babi passed the following resolution unanimously:—"The Mahomedans of Cambay protest against the address which is to be given on behalf of all citizens of Cambay to Mr. A. A. Miyaji on his receiving the title of Khan Sahib. In spite of this protest if the address is given it must be considered only from his friends and admirers'."

Almedabad, July 2.—Mr. Gandhi publishes an anonymous letter received by Mrs. Das from a revolutionary who says: "In the death of Das a great man has fallen. I knew him since he came out of his seclusion to defend Arobindo Ghose in the Alipore Bomb Case. He always had a soft and warm corner for us (the revolutionaries) though he has not seen eye to eye with us in politics."—A. P.

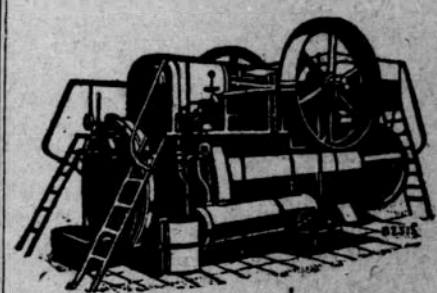
According to the "Manchester Guardian" Sir Herbert Samuel who returns to England in September from Palestine, after a holiday on the continent, departs in October for India where he will be the guest of Lord Reading until the middle of January.—Reuter.

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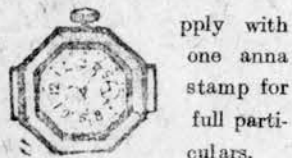
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"WE STAND TOGETHER."

DR. MOONJE'S REPLY TO DR. GOUR.

PROPOSED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, M.L.C., of Nagpur, has addressed the following letter dated June 28, to Dr. Gour regarding the proposed Round Table Conference:—

Dear Dr. Gour,

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday enclosing a copy of the circular letter you have issued to the voters of the C. P. Legislative Council. Mr. Venket Ram of the "Hitwadi" too had called on me as early as the 5th of this month to know my views and those of the C. P. Council Swaraj Party on the same subject with which your circular letter deals, that is, as to whether we approve of his proposal of holding a Conference of the leaders of all parties for the purpose of ascertaining their views in the matter of acceptance or otherwise of ministries before the commencement of the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council on 3rd August, 1925, and also whether we shall be able to join and take part in the proceedings of the proposed Conference.

In reply I have to say as follows:— That when Mr. Venket Ram had first broached this subject at the beginning of this month, Deshabandhu Das had already made his famous speech at Faridpur in reply to the long range of conversations that had been initiated between him, our leader, whose red and sudden death we are all mourning at present, at one end of the Empire and Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State, at the other end.

This had brought about a situation for honourable co-operation between us all irrespective of our Party creeds; but the Government true to its inborn instinct of invariably mistaking generosity and non-violence for mendacity and weakness, instead of further cultivating the situation by responding in the same spirit of "Forgiveness and Forgiveness" which had inspired the unflinching boldness and the touching earnestness of the now famous speech, has thought it fit to involve us in ridicule and humiliation by making a show of having punished us, as it fondly believes, with suspension of Reforms, for our unbending determination of earning our own Freedom by our own labours instead of a gift of patronising generosity.

The situation, therefore, as it prevails now having been brought about what with the unceremonious suspension of Reforms in the Premier Province of Bengal and also what with the forecast, as cabled out to India by Reuters, of the so well-advertised and costly holiday conversations that have taken place in England between his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, has picked our national honour and has left us no alternative other than that of standing out boldly, sullen and determined to retaliate as best we can to the worst that the Government may do to us in our struggle for National Freedom.

That we honestly believe that no useful purpose will now be served by holding the Conference if the purpose be merely what may be called manufacturing a sanction from the voters for our acceptance of Ministries and thus strengthening the Purseocracy in the view of having frightened us into submission. We lay crime to our being leaders of the Province and it, therefore, behoves us to submit ourselves to a little introspection and to give a bold lead to the Province in defiance of the humiliation sought to be cast on us by the punishment meted out to Bengal.

In the present crisis, the time is not for individuals to run for individual safety but for standing together like men in wood, as it is no credit to have done in weak fighting shoulder to shoulder in support of each other. In short let it not be said that, fighting though we are quite constitutionally practically from the very beginning to bring about a suitable change in the policy and the programme of the Congress, we have forsaken Bengal in its hour of trial, particularly when our indomitable leader has been so suddenly snatched away from us by the inscrutable hand of death and have thus allowed it to be isolated to be dealt with by the enemy as it pleases.

What I have said above ought to be enough, I believe to appeal to you and through you to the Liberals and Independents like you of the Province to recognise that it is suicidal to make such a move at present and, therefore, to give up to attempts honourably and to save the Province from the turmoil of misdirected and conflicting lead, just at present.

However, it needs no special mention here that if the purpose of the proposed Conference be made to be an exploration of ways and means for bringing about unity in the Congress to enable the Nation to present a united front to the Bureau-cracy in this crisis, we are wholeheartedly at one with you and are prepared to contribute our quota of thought and other resources to ensure success of the Conference.

Requesting the favour of your thoughtful and dispassionate consideration of the letter and the spirit in which it is written with a heart heavy with the consciousness of the irreparable loss the Nation has suffered in the premature death of Deshabandhu Das—I am yours sincerely,

B. S. MOONJE.

OSAKA'S MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE.

FULL CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

During the last 30 years, while many residents of Osaka were building up huge commercial organizations, the municipality itself has grown into a vast businessconcern including in its operations, the management of the tram lines, of the harbour, of the electric service and of other public services, says the "Japan Advertiser" (Tokyo).

The need of a rapid means of communication between the different parts of the city had been felt for some time when, in 1902, the city council decided to construct a tram line from Hanazonobashi, Kujo, Nishiku (West District) to the wharves jutting out into the harbour, a distance of 3.14 miles. Work was started on the line in December 1902, and on August 3, 1903, the final spike was driven in.

The line was open for traffic on September 12, 1903 and from that time the system has steadily grown until now it embraces far more miles of track than was ever envisaged by the original plan. This line was subsequently termed the first phase of the tramway system. It cost Yen 152,088 to construct.

In November after the tram line had been put in operation, the municipal council adopted a resolution to entrust to the municipal government of Osaka the exclusive management of the tramway of the city. The second phase of the system, embraces two main lines crossing in the centre of the city.

Shortly after the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia, business circles in Japan became remarkably active and launched upon new enterprise. Consequently certain business men in Osaka began a movement for private management of the tramways. This possibility urged the board of managers to undertake the third phase of extending the system.

The completion of the second and third phases of the system cost approximately Yen 34,000,000 and the lines now totalled 34 miles. Then the municipal council started the construction of the Noda line, which added four more miles to the total.

The growth of the city continued and it soon became evident that still more lines would have to be constructed. Thus the fourth phase of the system was planned, it being estimated that it would cost Yen 7,160,000. But due to the rise of wages and of the price of building materials and rolling stock, it cost Yen 19,332,203 to complete the line.

Further extensions under consideration at the present time will increase the total mileage to 68 and will cost Yen 87,500,000.

In 1923 the City of Osaka purchased the electric system, which the Osaka Denko Kaisha had been managing, for Yen 4,650,000 which was the value of the property and the outstanding assets of the company on November 3, 1922. The money necessary for this purchase was raised by floating a municipal loan which bears interest at the rate of 6½ per cent.

The distribution of electricity for lighting and power has since been transferred to the management of the municipal government.

HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT.

The public service to which the municipality first turned its attention, however, was that of the harbour. In September of 1895, the city began the construction of the harbour, estimating that Yen 18,128,000 would be needed to complete the plans. The changed situation in the Pacific field due to the wars with China and with Russia subsequently forced the municipality to increase the expenditure by Yen 9,200,000.

The world war again caused a rise in prices and forced the municipality to appropriate another Yen 7,520,000 with which to carry on the work. The construction of the harbour, according to the present plans will be completed next year.

An improvement in the drainage system of the city was started in 1909, an appropriation of Yen 63,080,000 being made for the purpose of building an adequate and modern system. Later on the municipal council found it necessary to appropriate an additional Yen 4,484,000 for the work.

The municipality has also turned its attention to the question of city planning, and though many plans and schemes have been suggested, no definite plan has as yet been formulated and accepted.

Osaka's municipal long term loans now total Yen 161,248,100 to which must be added the sum of Yen 6,271,730 which has been advanced by the Imperial Government at a reduced rate of interest.

With the realization that the prosperity of a city is based on the health of its citizens and that a healthy community can only be maintained by the enforcement of sanitation regulations and in the introduction of methods in sanitation to the citizens, Osaka has been spending much time and money in recent years on a better sanitation system.

Vast sums of money are spent abroad annually for health to be sure, as are some cities in countries in the West of equal size and importance. However, the health department is studying ways and means of enhancing sanitation and it will not be long that the metropolis of Japan will be behind other world centres of industry in the matter of sanitation methods.

BETTER SEWAGE SYSTEM.

A better and more modern sewage system is needed and is being installed. Osaka has, along with the rest of Japan, long faced this problem. It is now being solved.

As a result, the city's health statistics show a general decrease in the death rate and in certain diseases which in the past have taken many lives. The fight on tuberculosis is another problem which greater sanitation throughout the great city will aid to a great extent. A sanatorium for treatment to all is maintained at the city's expense, as told in detail elsewhere in this edition.

The plans, the city authorities have com-

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pleted for a solution of the food problem call, among other things, for the establishment of municipal markets for the selling of goods in large quantities, and for large slaughter houses.

An idea of the great progress that Osaka has made in the direction of improving the water for public use will be gained by a comparison of the old system of water supply and the modern water system, which has replaced the old fashioned water shops. The water shops were abolished in 1880, after the realization by the city authorities of the part played by the water supplied by the water shops in spreading the epidemic of cholera. It was only after Dr. Koch succeeded in isolating the cholera germ that the city authorities decided to embark on the construction of the first water work, which was completed in October, 1884, at a cost of Yen 2,400,000.

WATER SYSTEM

The system was extended in 1895, necessitated by an increase in the population of the city. A second water reservoir was built in 1905, and in the following year four additional pumps were installed. In 1907, the system was able to meet the requirements of a population of 800,000.

In view of the steady increase in the city's population, the city authorities decided to overhaul to whole water system. In 1905 they decided to build a large reservoir at a cost of Yen 10,467,000 at Shibajima a suburb of Osaka. It was completed in 1914. It can supply water to more than 1,600,000 people.

The authorities, however, are already planning another extension of the water system. It is their belief that the steady increase in the city's population will force them to extend the system in the near future.

The plan under consideration by the city authorities is for the direct induction of water from Lake Biwa, in Shiga prefecture, more than 30 miles from the city. The authorities are also considering as an alternative for this plan the piping of water from Kyoto, and the taking of water from the Ujikawa and Yodo rivers.

As a measure against the spread of disease, a water system, however perfect, is incomplete without a corresponding improvement in the sewage system. The city authorities started in earnest on the improvement of ditches and drains in 1894. In 1908 the entire length of sewers in the city was 27,852 feet. The entire length of sewers at the present time is 177,372 feet.

The authorities have nothing to worry about concerning the question of removal of refuse so far as the immediate present is concerned. Refuse is taken by barges to the mouth of the Kizu River where it is burned. There are at present 102 boats engaged in this work. Once these boats were owned privately. Now they are operated by the municipality.

CITY'S LABORATORY.

Osaka has a municipally operated sanitary laboratory in Kita-ogumachi, Kitku. It was built in 1923 at a cost of Yen 450,000. The principal business of the laboratory is to study methods for combating cholera and other diseases. It also conducts experiments at the request of private citizens, answers questions regarding sanitation, and carries on a constant campaign for the promotion of the health of the city.

There are many Sanitation associations in Osaka. At one time they numbered 2,000. Now there are 67, each under the direct supervision of the city authorities. The business of these public associations by improving the city's sanitary equip-

ment and to aid the Sanitary Laboratory in the conduct of campaigns for the propagation of sanitation information among the citizens.

Osaka once suffered from periodical outbreaks of cholera. The city authorities decided to wage a decisive battle against this scourge in 1917, when 4,311 patients suffering from infectious diseases were reported.

CITY OPERATIVES HOSPITALS.

The municipal isolation hospital is situated at Nezumiina in Nishiku. A feature of the hospital is the provision of facilities for amusement and entertainment. Patients with cholera are detained there for five days, and the sufferers from the black plague for 10 days, no longer. Osaka also owns the Tomoyama hospital, situated at Tennoji, a suburb of Osaka.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OFFICIAL VAGARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 28.

An instance of official vagary has been reported through the "Advertisement" columns of the local papers from which it is learnt that on the 17th instant, the District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, issued one police constable named Azimkhan of Saoner Police Station with fifteen years' service to his credit by pulling the ears and slapping him in the presence of several persons. The constable has notified his intention to file a criminal complaint against the official concerned and has sought the permission of the higher authorities to do so. It is remarkable that the Constable is ventilating the alleged insult through the advertisement columns of the vernacular and also the English papers for the purpose of bringing the same to the notice of the general public under the caption "Reward to a heat Constable."

ULTRA-LOYALISTS AND KATOL MUNICIPALITY.

How certain ultra-loyalists disregard all constitutional methods in conducting important public affairs can best be illustrated by an incident which has been published in to-day's Maharashtra. On the last 25th, the newly-formed Municipal Committee held its meeting for the purpose of electing its new office bearers including the President and the Vice-President. One Mr. Kadu brought forward a motion to the effect that some of the members wanted to elect Rao Sahib Nimbalkar, the Tahsildar, as the President and hence that day's meeting be postponed and a special meeting of the Committee be convened shortly afterwards. The proposal was strongly opposed by several members on the ground that the Tahsildar being a Government Servant cannot be elected as the Chairman of the Committee under the new Municipal Act. If he was to be elected as a private individual, there should be a regular application from the Tahsildar. Messrs. Gokhale and Parde, pleaders, led the opposition and urged the President to veto the motion for postponement of the question on such flimsy grounds. But the President, refused even to record the objections, and the meeting was adjourned. The strange behaviour of the president has roused much bitter feeling among all classes of people and the complaints have been lodged before the Deputy Commissioner.

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CRITICISM AND CONCILIATION

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Mr. Baldwin's declaration that "he did not intend to waste time in denouncing movements like Socialism but that he was going to attack the evils which produced them" is, indeed, a counsel of perfection. But if he is really convinced that to remove the causes is better than criticising and depicting the effects, why does he not apply that theory to India? Mr. Baldwin may, perhaps, be aware that his Government has adopted quite a contrary policy in India and that while it has done nothing to remove the causes of Indian discontent, it has lost no single opportunity of criticising the movements to which it has given birth. But if that be so, why does he not order a reversal of that policy? Is it because he feels that conciliation and construction are good for England the free but will prove much stronger meet for India the slave?—Yours, etc.

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HOSTEL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Governor delivered at the opening of the new hostel for backward classes in Fergusson College, Poona, on 30th ultimo:—

"Your Highness, Chief Sahibs, ladies and gentlemen,—When I laid the corner stone of this building in September last, I hardly expected that, within a year, you would be able to invite me to open the completed building, and I wish to congratulate all concerned on the rapidity with which the construction has been pushed forward, and on the fact that the rooms have been made ready for the students in time to be used by them from the beginning of the present academical year.

I will not repeat what I said on the last occasion about the great advantage of residence in college hostels, not only from the educational, but also from the social point of view, as I feel that the Managers of the Fergusson College have shown by the policy which they have adopted that they are fully alive to these advantages, am very glad that my Government found it possible, in spite of the numerous other calls upon its resources, to make the grant which had already been promised available for this purpose, and I am also glad to think that, by doing so, my Government can claim at least part of the credit for the prompt completion of this building.

You are fortunate, indeed, in having, as President of your Society, His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, whose keen interest in all social questions, and particularly in education, is as well known to you as it is to me. You must also feel much gratification in the presence here to-day of so many of the Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan and I am particularly glad to learn of the very keen interest which they, and others, have taken in furthering this scheme.

I think there is no doubt, also, that the education of the women of India, to which you refer in your address, is a very pressing problem, and is becoming more important every day. I congratulate the Fergusson College on the enterprise which they are showing in this direction, and on the handsome donations which the College has been able to secure for the purpose of providing a residence for the women students. In this matter I can assure you I have been kept fully informed of your hopes and aspirations by Professor Kanitkar, and I sincerely congratulate him on the success of his efforts so recently started to secure adequate funds for this excellent purpose. Lady Wilson has been enlisted by him, but very willingly enrolled herself, and you may rest assured of any help she can give. Handsome donations have already been received, especially from the Chief and Rani Sahab of Sangli, who both take so keen an interest in the education of women and I echo your hope that, before the close of this year, you will be able to raise, permanently, the total accommodation to fifty. With a somewhat full knowledge of Professor Kanitkar's powers of persuasion, when, as always, he has an excellent object in view, I have little doubt that you will.

It is a little too early for me to express any opinion on questions of University Reform, because the report of the University Reforms Committee has not yet been formally submitted to Government. It is, at the present moment, I understand, being printed, and I hope to receive it in very short time. I can assure you that, in any action we take, we shall be guided by the views of recognised educational authorities, and that your views will consequently receive the fullest consideration.

REVISION OF GRANTS-IN-AID "UNDER CONSIDERATION."

I feel that the public at large must appreciate, as I very fully do myself, the self-sacrificing attitude of your life members, who work in the College here on salaries in many cases far below what they could secure for themselves in the open market. The question of revising grants-in-aid to Colleges on the basis of the salaries which your Professors could command, rather than in the salaries which they actually draw, has been under the consideration of Government, but the full application of this principle would involve very considerable additional expenditure which, up to the present, Government have been unable to face. As none of us is able to foresee what the financial position may be in the future, it is, I think, premature for me to hold out the hope of any early change in the system on which grants-in-aid are at present calculated; but, at the same time, I naturally agree with you that the personal sacrifice on the part of your life members should not, in principle, be a handicap to the greater progress of the College.

The hostel which I am now about to open will be, I hope, only a forerunner of many other endeavours on similar lines to improve the education of the backward communities. These communities very rightly claim to take their place on a level with the other communities in India, but they will only be able to do so if they are given facilities to qualify themselves for that position. From the point of view of Government, we are anxious to employ all classes equally in Government service. We are constantly asked to give, and we do in fact give, special consideration to the members of the backward communities in making appointments to all branches of the public service. But as I have said before, I look forward to the time when these backward communities will be fitted by education and improved social conditions to take their place along with the other communities without any special preference. It is for this amongst other reasons, that I welcome the movement typified by the erection of this hostel, and I can only hope that those members of the backward classes for whom it is intended will make the fullest use of the facilities for improving their condition which are here provided for them.

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GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PLIGHT OF STUDENTS.

Mr. C. S. Bhan, medical practitioner and Municipal Councillor, Ludhiana, has addressed the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, as follows:—

I most respectfully beg to represent as under:—

(1) The authorities of the newly-started Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, invited applications from students all over India possessing certain qualifications to join their college. The young men eager to take up medical profession applied for seats and 50 students were enrolled in the register of the college out of over 100 applicants on paying necessary admission and term fees. Some of these students went to Bombay from far-off provinces like the Punjab, Bengal, etc., incurring heavy expense, and settled there to prosecute their studies. Some of these have deflected their studies in the Arts and Science colleges and joined this college. It is now after several weeks of their admission into this college that the authorities of the col-

lege have announced that the Syndicate of the University has recommended to the Senate for the admission of only 40 students reducing the number by 10 against the wishes of the College authorities, and that the matter is to come off before the Senate for final settlement on 7th July 1925.

From the facts given above, you will notice that if any such step is taken by the University Senate the names of ten unfortunate students will have to be removed from the register of the college for no fault of their own.

(2) My own son, Sham Singh Satija, was studying in the 4th year B.Sc. class of the Foreman Christian College, Lahore. He was, at the same time, trying to seek admission into the Lahore Medical College, but on securing admission into the G. S. College, Bombay, he left his studies for the B. Sc. course and gave up his attempts for admission into the Lahore Medical College, and proceeded to Bombay to join the G. S. Medical College before the 15th inst. as desired by the College authorities in reply to my letters and telegrams. He made all arrangements for his permanent residence in Bombay at great expense for the prosecution of his studies and purchased several medical books as prescribed by the College authorities and now that he stands



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42nd in the register of the College, he is informed by the College authorities that his fate is yet hanging on the decision of the Senate. Thus you will realise from this that if my son Sham Singh is deprived of the admission now, he loses his life's career altogether for no fault of his own. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to exert your influence over the Senate to sanction the admission of those students already admitted by the College authorities and thereby save the young students from a great disappointment.



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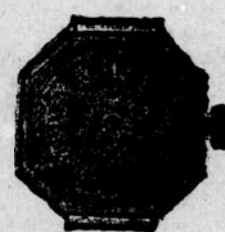
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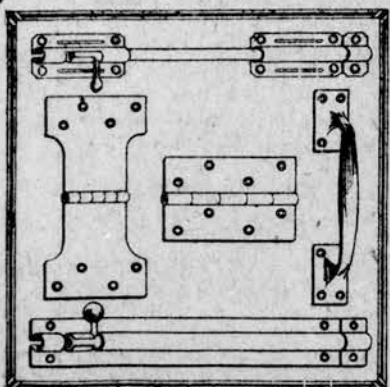
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.